The Weekly Post.

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[For The Post.]

"SAND."

Reflections for the Benefit of the Author.

The man who wrote that little poem "Sand."
Had better drop the pen, and try his hand,
Just for a change—on something else than verse;
He may do better, but he can't do worse.

But if he on the public will impose,
Then let us have his weighty thoughts in prose,
Imagination, Poetry can't stand
The weight of heavy substance like sand.

That "plural sand" I think was Johnny Sands,
Who asked his loving wife to tie his hands,
Then saw her drown—his good obedient wife—
His hands were tied, how could he save her life?

Strange that our modern Poet did not quote
What Byron, Poet of all poets, wrote;
Great man! who boldly wrote "wix his own hand"
That "woman's vows are always traced in sand."

A hint our Poet needs I think of this,
A course of grammar would not come amiss,
Taken in doses small, as he can bear,
Till he can punctuate with better care.

Another hint; a man who writes for fame
Should surely to the public give his name:
Justice and right, a Laurel wreath demand
For one who finds much poetry in sand.

S. C.

UNVEILED.

"Poor thing! I do feel for her. Though she is a person I never saw, yet hers seems a case of such oppression on the one hand, and such patient suffering on the other, that one cannot but——"

"Oh, I dare say you'll see her in the morning, for she often steals out then, when the wretch, I suppose, is in bed."

"But what could have induced a girl to tie herself to such a man?"

"Well, I don't know—the old story, I suppose—false appearances; for no girl in her senses would have married a man with his habits if she had known of them beforehand."

"There is sometimes a kind of infatuation about women, I allow, which seem to blind them to the real character of the man they are in love with; but in this case I don't think she could have known how he conducted himself or she certainly would have paused in time. Oh, the wretch! I have no patience with him."

This little dialogue took place in one of those neat, bright, clean-windowed, gauzy-curtained houses that form so many pretty districts within a walking distance of the mighty heart of the great metropolis, and between two ladies, the one mistress of the said nice-looking cottage villa, and the other her guest—a country matron, who had just arrived on a visit to her town friend; and the object of the commiseration of both was the occupant of a handsomer villa exactly opposite, but appareatly the abode of great wretchedness.

On the following morning Mrs. Barton and her guest, Mrs. Kennedy, were at the window of the parlor which commanded a full view of the dwelling of the unhappy Mrs. Morton, when the hall door was quietly opened, and was as quietly shut again by the lady herself.

"There she is, poor thing!" cried Mrs. Barton. "Only look how carefully and noiselessly she draws the gate after her. She seems always afraid that the slightest noise she makes, even in the streets, may wake that fellow, who is now, I dare say, sleeping off the effects of last night's dissipation."

Mrs. Kennedy, with all the genial warmth of a truly womanly heart, looked over, and followed with her eyes, as far as the street allowed, this quiet-looking, broken-spirited wife, investing the whole figure, from the neatly-trimmed straw bonnet to the tips of the bright little boots, with a most intense and mysterious sympathy; and then, fixing her anxious, interested gaze on the opposite house, she said—

"And how do they live? How do people under such circumstances pass the day? It is a thing I cannot comprehend, for, were Kennedy to act in such a way, I'm sure I wouldn't endure it for a week."

"It does seem scarcely intelligible," answered Mrs. Barton: "But I'll tell you how they appear to do. She gets up and has her breakfast by herself; for, without any wish to pry, we can see straight through their house from front to back. About this time she often comes out—I suppose to pay a visit or two in the neighborhood, or perhaps to call on her tradespeople; and you will see her by-and-by return, looking up as she approaches at the bedroom window, and, if the blind is drawn up, she rushes in, thinking, I dare say, to herself, 'How angry he will be if he comes down, and finds I am not there to give him his breakfast!' Sometimes he has his breakfast at twelve—or one—or two; and I have seen him sitting down to it when she was having her dinner!"

"And when does he have his dinner!"

"Oh—his dinner! I dare say that is a different sort of thing from hers, poor thing! He dines, no doubt, at a club, or with his boon companions, or anywhere, in fact, but at home."

"And when does he come home generally?"

"At all hours. We hear him open the little gate with his key at three, four, and five in the morning. Indeed, our milkman told Susan that he has seen him sneaking in, pale, haggard, and worn out with his horrid vigils, at the hour decent people are seated at breakfast."

"I wonder if she waits up for him?"

"Oh, no; for we see the light of her solitary candle in her room always as we are going to bed, and you may be sure that my heart bleeds for her—poor solitary soul! I don't know that I was ever interested about any stranger as I am about this young creature."

"Dear, dear; it is terrible!" sighed the sympathizing Mrs. Kennedy. "But does any one visit them—have they any friends, do you think?"

"I don't think he can have many friends—the heartless fellow; but there are a great many people who call, stylish people too, in carriages; and there is he—the wretch!—often with his half-sleepy look, smiling and handing the ladies out as if he were the most exemplary husband in the world."

"Has she children? I hope she has; as they would console her in his long absences."

"No—even that comfort is denied her. She has no one to cheer her—her own thoughts must be her companions at such times. But perhaps it is a blessing; for what kind of father could such a man make? Oh, I should like to know her! And yet I dread any acquaintance with her husband. Barton, you know, wouldn't know such a man."

"My dear Mary, you have made me quite melancholy. Let us go out. You know I have much to see, and many people to call upon; and here we are, losing the best part of the day in something not much removed from scandal."

The ladies hereupon set out, saw all the "loves of bonnets" in Regent street, all the "sacrifices" that were being voluntarily offered up in Oxford street, bought a great many things for "less than half the orginal cost," made calls, and laughed and chatted away a pleasant, exciting day for the country lady, who, happily for herself, forgot in the bustle the drooping, crestfallen bird who was fretting itself away in its pretty cage in Merton Road.

The next day a lady friend called on Mrs. Barton.

"I find," she said, in the course of conversation with that lady and her guest, "you are a near neighbor of a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Morton."

"Mrs. Morton!" exclaimed both her hearers, pale with excitement and curiosity. "Mrs Morton! Oh, how singular that you should know her—poor, miserable creature! Oh, do tell us about——"

"Poor—miserable! What can you mean? You mistake. My Mrs. Morton is the happiest little woman in London."

"Oh, it cannot be the same! said Mrs. Barton. "I mean our opposite neighbor, in Hawthorn Villa. I thought it couldn't be——"

"Hawthorn Villa. The very house! You surely cannot have seen her husband, who—"

"Oh, the dreadful, wretched, gambling fellow!" interrupted Mrs. Barton. "I wouldn't know such a man."

"He," in her turn interrupted her friend, Mrs. Law—"he a gambler! He is the most examplary young man in London—a pattern of every domestic virtue—kind, gentle, amiable and passionetely fond of his young wife"!

"My dear Mrs. Law, how can you say all this of man whose conduct is the common talk of the neighborhood—a man lost to every shame, I should suppose—who comes home to his desolate wife at all hours, whose only ostensible means of living is gambling, or something equally dispreputable—who——"

"You have been most grievously misled," again interposed Mrs. Law. "Who can have so grossly slandered the best of men? He cannot help his late hours, poor fellow! That may be safely called his misfortune, but not his fault!" And the lady warmed as she spoke till she had to untie her bonnet, and fan her glowing face with her handkerchief.

"His misfortune," murmured Mrs. Barton; "how can that be called a misfortune which a man can help any day he pleases?"

"But he cannot help it; he would be too pleased to spend his evenings at home with his dear little wife, but you know his business begins when other people's is over."

"Then what in Heaven's name is his business?"

"Don't you know?" said Mrs. Law, looking extremely surprised. "Why, he's the editor of a morning newspaper!"

CLARA MORRIS.

This lady is rusticating for her health's benefit, and enjoying the mud baths of Santa Barbara, from which point she writes the following entertaining and characteristic letter to a friend:

The journey was a little too much for me. Oh, that dreary, dreary ride of ennui and pain. How we rattled and banged for days and days over wearying plains and then climbed the long reaches of desolate hills, in the teeth of icy blasts, make remembrance a nightmare. And how I have worked here, stimulated to effort by the warm sympathizing hearts of this wondrous people. I remember your telling me once that crossing the Rocky Mountains seemed to enlarge human nature, making a Californian out of a man as a grizzly bear might be supposed to be made from our little brown fellow. They nearly killed me, kind hearts. I had a physician four and five times a day, was carried to and from the theatre, while between the acts we had a procession with an almost lifeless body carried to and from the dressing-room. But how their enthusiasm stimulated me. When acting or called before the curtain I seemed full of rare old wine.

I am better to-day, and have been out for a long drive. I got out the phaeton when we gained the beach and sat myself down upon the hot sand under a blazing sun, and basked like any little animal. The weather is simply perfect; while you are shivering in pulverized ice mountains, I, in the open air, draw in great mouthfuls of health-giving, delicious air, and giving in return a mouth full of pain.

We have had two earthquakes and a fire. The last I did not mind to any disagreeable extent. I am used to that article, having been burned out twice at midnight. But I must confess the earthquake left me very cold about the lips and shaky in knees and elbows. Much as I fear lightning, I prefer heaven's artillery, however loud or crashing it may be, to this ague in the earth. It is so horrible to feel the solid, everlasting earth giving way under one. Think of the thin crust, on which we bustle out our little lives, with the molten fire beneath.

On Saturday night, or rather morning for it was half-past 3, we were awakened by a cry of fire. We are on the top floor, with but one stairway, and the first was at the head of the first flight—pleasant that to one who does not believe in cremation. I was equal to the occasion. I told H. to take the jewel-case, and I seized my birds and dog. Could'nt help laughing at the absurd idea that seized me that if we did cremate we would appear before St. Peter with all our household goods. But assistance came, and the fire was extinguished, and returning to bed, I slept that sleep of peace and innocence that comes from a matinee and night performance.

I have visited the Chinese quarters, been in their eating-house, their Joss-houses, and their opium-dens. I was received with high honor at their theatre, and taken behind the scenes. What a sight! They had one small department to serve as wardrobe-room, green-room, and general dressing-room. The place was crowed with men, no females act, you know, the men taking female parts. Where are dear Mrs. Stanton, Susan, and Dickinson, that this is permitted? A number of actors were changing their costumes, and the cool indifference, not to say gravity, with which they stripped themselves to the bare brown skin in my presence, was startling. I had some difficulty in finding a nook I could fix my eyes on without being shocked. While I stood looking about me, so as to avoid male chemise in the abstract, one almond-eyed gentleman approached, and smiling, asked:

"You-ee act-ee?"

I nodded in the affirmative; whereupon he shook his brown little hand from out his long, flowing sleeve, and extended it to me with a genuine American grasp. The manager then remarked:

"Ell muchee *bia* act-ee."

And every actor present, more or less dressed, nodded and smiled, and I nodded and smiled back again.

I then visited the kitchen, for, mon ami, the Chinese actors live in the theatre, and their sleeping-dens, pah, I sicken as I think of them. The leading man receives $700 (gold) a year and his rice. Happy thought! Why not engage Mr. Hector Buskin for two thousand a year and his liquor, or Helen Lofty and her bouquets?

And now, kind heart, adieu. Next week I do not act. Only think of it,—no dresses, no wigs, no rouge, no rehearsals, no fear of critics (!) no fear of failure through utter prostration. I go to the mud-baths of Santa Barbara to see if, like Antæus,—was that his name,—I can gather strength from touching mother earth. Would I could send in my letter some of this sunshine, some of this delicious air. But I send kind remembrances, with the prayer that they may be the same.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi's sons are of "little account." They look like the b'hoys that used to wear soap locks and hang around Moyamensing Hosehouse, whose highest ambition was "to run with the machine," and whose crowning glory was to arrive first at the engine-house at midnight when there was a fire, seize the trumpet by right of first comer, and go yelling through the streets like demons. Such are the sons of Garibaldi; or at least such are his sons by his first wife. In 1860, Garibaldi made a romantic marriage with a Marchese Raimondo, a fast, fantastic, rich young Lombardy girl, who adored the hero of Aspromonte. A thousand naughty scandals are told about this marriage. The facts were striking enough to create gossip; they separated immediately after the marriage within the very hour of the ceremony and have never met since! I saw this lady aboard the Royal boat three years ago next summer at a regatta on Lake Como, and gave you the sad history then. After his Sicilian and Naples campaigns Garibaldi retired, as you know, to the Island of Caprera. There he took to himself a tally-wife, after the manner of his king, Victor Emmanuel. She is a peasant woman; Francesca she is called. By her he has another family of children. The eldest is a girl, Clelia, who is the idol of her father, *une enfant terrible*, a veritable savage; she haunts the wild cocks of the island, catches them in her little arms, wrings their necks, jumps and screams with fierce delight as she does it, and her father delights in her savage feats—adores her! It is said that this wild young minx is now with her father. If Garibaldi concludes to establish his domestic court at Villa Mellina, of course Francesca and her babies will also go there! —[Rome Correspondence Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE WEATHER ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.

[Boston Journal.]

The recent experiences of the United States Signal observers on Mount Washington have naturally been quite severe. The past six weeks have been the oldest on record for the same space of time in years past. The mean temperature for the month of January was minus 2 deg. In January, 1874, the mean temperature was 11.7 above zero. The mean of the highest and lowest temperature last month was minus 3.5 deg. The highest temperature was 29 deg., and the lowest minus 46 deg. The maximum velocity of the wind recorded was 114 miles per hour, but a wind-storm which occurred on the 14th and 15th ult. reached a far greater velocity, the breaking of the thermometer unfortunately preventing a definite record. This month, up to the 15th inst., the mean temperature has been above zero only three days. The mean temperature for the fifteen days was minus 8.9 deg. The wind has reached a heavy storm and hurricane velocity all the time except on three or four days. Clouds have covered the summit nearly the whole time. On the 10th the atmosphere was very clear, and the ocean was visible for a vast expanse, even below Mount Desert Island. Assistant Observer Fred de Rosher made a dangerous ascent of the mountain on the 14th inst. When he reached the summit the wind was blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and the temperature was 22 deg. below zero. His ears were frost-bitten.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE ENIGMA OF LOVE.

Love is a torture; swift confusion;
A glare; a glistening bubble;
A flitting joy; a short delusion;
The source and end of trouble.

Love is the broth of youthful hopes
The froth of earthly bliss;
A pain; a stab; a thrust that copes
With heart throbs in a kiss.

Love is a shadow, bright phantasm;
A dreaming and a waking;
A blindness, deafness, a sweet spasm;
A shudder and a quaking.

Love is a trap; a sudden folly;
Truth, faith, regret, deceit;
A strength; a faintness; melancholy;
A victory; a defeat.

Love is a nectar sweet and clear;
The soul's feast and starvation;
A toil, fruition, baraing fear;
Divine intoxication.

Love is a palace grand and great
Holding the soul's best treasures;
Love is a tomb where lie in state
The ghosts of buried pleasures.

ROBERT DAVIS SHARPE.

ACTRESSES' DRESS.

SOME WHO KNOW HOW TO DRESS AND SOME WHO DON'T.

Janauschek does not understand either the art of painting or that of dressing. No more does Miss Cushman. In the case of these two last named great actresses, it is really very curious that neither the one nor the other should have learned to arrange herself for the stage, for both are unusually highly educated, well read women. Miss Cushman is learned, and Madame Janauschek is a literary scholar of high merit and one who has studied deeply. Still, as Queen Katharine of Arargon, these ladies wore garments which would have surprised the poor Princess had she seen them and been told they were disguised to look like her. A glance at one of Holbein's portraits of the first wife of Henry VII., would have shown them that they were ill-arranged, and also that had they chosen to follow this model in the matter both would have greatly improved their appearances. Miss Louise Henderson, as "Anne Boleyn," was correctly dressed at the recent revival of "Henry VIII," at Booth's but her *coif* was in the style of that worn by Elizabeth of York, mother of bluff King Hal, and not by his second consort. A trifle if you will, but not greater than would be the appearance of Miss Clara Morris in a modern drama dated 1875, in the coal-scuttle bonnet of 1825. To over dress or to under dress on the stage is a great mistake. The first performance of the "Shaughraun" was much marred by Miss Jeffrys Lewis dressing as a poor girl in a costume, and a hideous one at that, worth four or five hundred dollars. Even now she is too finely decked out, but still she shows that her income is modest, though her starch bills must be a considerable item in her annual expenses. Miss Cushman as "Lady Macbeth" was "under dressed," and her old yellow flannel gown at the banquet was by no means a thing of beauty. Ristori's dresses in this part are strict copies from pictures of the period, and most of her costumes are designed for her by great artists. Ary Schaffer furnished her with studies for her dress in "Medea" and "Myrrah," Paul Del Laroche, Fraschieri and others with those of many of the splendid costumes she wears in other parts. Rachel had her thin undergarments made to suit her classical dresses and to flow like them from the shoulders and thus not to interrupt the folds of her draperies. Madame Janauschek as "Medea" wears crinoline, or at any rate such voluminous skirts that her grand and majestic figure is greatly marred by them, since they intercept the downward folds of classic *peplum*. This lady also wore as "Medea" a garment of a modern shade of color utterly unknown to the ancients. Ristori never uses a color for which there is no historical warrant. Who will ever forget Miss Cary in "Aida," wearing a metalic green satin of the last fashion which would have caused a revolution in old Egypt, and high-heeled white satin boots, which she certainly never saw depicted in an Egyptian fresco. Dear Miss Cary, of the lovely velvety voice, please when you appear next as an Egyptian Princess, B. C. 3001, dress as your good sense and taste should dictate you to do, as, for instance, Madame Potentini did, like an Egyptian, and not like the heroine of an opera bouffe.—[The Arcadian.

TWAIN.

Mark Twain is to lecture in Hartford "for the benefit of Father Hawley's folks." The following answer to an invitation to do so is good reading, and shows, moreover, as vigorously stated by a person in this establishment after persuing it, that "Mark Twain is a brick":

Gentlemen: I accede to your request with pleasure. Many months ago I permanently quitted the lecture field, and said I would not appear upon a platform any more unless driven there by lack of bread. By the *spirit* of that remark I am debarred from delivering this proposed lecture, and so I fall back upon the *letter* of it and emerge upon the platform for this last and final time, because I *am* confronted by a lack of bread—among Father Hawley's flock. Most people lie by the spirit and by the letter, too; but I am not one of that kind, for I have been very carefully brought up. I wish to impose upon you the condition that the expenses of this enterprise shall be paid out of four or five private pockets (mine to be one of them), to the end that all of the money that comes in at the door shall go to Father Hawley's needy ones, unimpaired by taxes or its journey. I am glad to know that you are going to put the tickets at one dollar; for what we are after, now is money for people who stand sorely in need of bread and meat, and so the object justifies the price. As this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity of hearing the sound wisdom and pure truth delivered from the platform, I wish to buy a ticket for this lecture, and I herewith send you the money for the purchase. I am aware that I could get in for nothing, and still be acting in a measure honorably; but when I run my lecture over in my mind and realize what a very bonanza of priceless information it is, I find I cannot conscientiously accept of a free pass.

FARM NOTES.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

We extract the following from the transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland:

It is clearly ascertained by scientific men that the scab in sheep, like the itch in the human being, is connected with and propagated by certain minute insects belonging to the class of acari, which inhabit pimples or pustules. But the question naturally arises, how came it first into existence? This problem is very difficult of solution, and puzzles the most eminent physiologists. But, as I have already said, I have never known it to break out spontaneously among a flock of sheep, properly managed, during thirty years experience as a shepherd in pastoral districts. Various and conflicting opinions exist as to what extent the disease is infectious. Some affirm that it requires sheep to come in contact with the disease before it can be communicated, while others maintain that the disease is propagated by the mere traveling on the road, such as a public drove road, from large markets or fairs. I however, do not think the disease is so catching as the latter advocates affirm. For example I acted as shepherd for sixteen years, on various farms, where the drove road from Falkirk to the south passes through the sheep pasture, and every year some of the lots of sheep were more less affected with scab, and during all that period not a single sheep of which I had charge caught the disease.

The cure of scab lies in the destruction of the insect, but the important question is, what is the best composition or infusion for that purpose? The remedies that are commonly applied are numerous, but the most effectual, with the least danger of injuring the animal, that I have ever seen applied, is the comon spirits of tar; and, if properly applied will penetrate and destroy the insect concealed in the pustules, or buried beneath the skin. The quantity applied may vary according to the condition and age of the sheep, but for hill, or ordinary breeding stock, one bottle of spirits of tar, mixed with twelve times the quantity of water, is sufficient for twelve sheep, or one common wine-glass of the spirits of tar, mixed with twelve times the amount of water, is sufficient for one. If mixed for a hundred, six gallons of water with six pounds of common soda ought to be warmed to the boiling pitch, then add the spirits of tar.

VALUE OF PLASTER.

An Ohio farmer writes the Western Rural as follows: The past four seasons have been very dry, as all in this part of the State will bear me witness; and a large part, probably two-thirds, of the clover seed sown in this vicinity during that time, has been lost. In the spring of 1873, I sowed one field of eight acres to oats, thoroughly harrowed one way, then sowed on clover seed and cross harrowed the field. I then put on about three pecks of plaster to the acre, and the result was a good yield of oats and a fine catch of clover which grew finely throughout the summer, and last season produced a large burden of number one clover hay. This I am now feeding to my calves, for I prefer it to any other, when properly cured; for calves should have the best. The same week in which I seeded the eight acre lot, I seeded one of four acres, and in precisely the same manner save that I sowed plaster on two acres of it. The other two acres went without plaster. Now for the result. Where the plaster was sown the clover grew as finely as in the eight-acre lot, and produced as much hay last season, while on that without plaster the yield of oats was much lighter, and what clover seed sprouted, or nearly all, died from the effects of the drouth; so much so that it would not pay for harvesting. The soil was sandy—what we term here sand-knolls, and poor at that.

MANURING ORCHARDS.

At the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, which took place during the annual state fair recently held at Rochester, N. Y., the following remarks were made concerning the manuring of orchards:

Mr. Hooker inquired if the permanent fertility of our apple orchards could be maintained without the free use of barnyard manure.

One gentleman said he applied such manure last fall and again this spring, and never before had such a crop of fruit. Orchards convenient to the barn and house, where manure was easily applied, generally bore well.

Mr. Hooker said his success had ever followed straight after every load of manure.

Mr. Garretsee spoke of one of the largest and most flourishing orchards in Orleans county, where the fertility had been kept up to the highest point solely by plowing under clover.

The testimony of all the speakers was in favor of high manuring of orchards in some way.

MR. BENEDICT, an old driver of the Arch street (Philadelphia) car line, paid no attention to his horses Monday night, but rushed heedlessly over the road, ran into wagons, and appeared altogether reckless, until at Eighth street he collided with another car. It was then ascertained that the man was frozen stiff, and was still in a standing posture, with one hand grasping the lines and the other upon the brake. This is the second street car-driver who has frozen to death with the reins in his hands, on the Philadelphia cars, this winter.

AN ANSWER.

TO S. C.

I have read your answer slowly,
To my warning words of care;
Till it grew in beauty, holy,
For much truth was hidden there.

Ah! your lines breathe forth a sadness,
Tell a story of the Past;
Fraught with joy and Faith and gladness,
Then a morning overcast.

Tell how many hopes lay shattered,
How the day was turned to night;
And the fragrant dew-drops scattered
Ere they cheered the blossoms white.

Give the trials of a spirit,
Struggling on a rocky way:
That some tread ere they inherit,
Crowns in everlasting day.

And they show how woe was painted,
Touched by God's unerring hand:
Till it changed to meekness sainted,
That each heart could understand.

Oh! my thoughts grew strangely tender,
As I read each feeling line;
And the Past with its lost splendor,
Seemed in other worlds to shine.

All its wants, and cares, and weeping,
Were by sorrow sanctified;
Till my soul its vigil keeping,
Could look back upon the tide.

And the idols that I cherished,
In the time forever gone;
Did I weep that they had perished,
Even in their rosy dawn.

No! for from each buried treasure,
Came a joy not born of earth;
And I give each one with pleasure,
To another better birth.

As I wrote my words of warning,
Others came I could not quell:
For they seemed like buds adoraing,
Some unsheltered forest dell.

So I told them softly, kindly,
To a friend, whose untried life
Beamed with Hope—but ah, too blindly,
Did she near the ocean's strife.

Years perhaps, she, worn and weary,
May repeat my words again:
Give the lesson sad and dreary,
To some one, but all in vain.

Then her tale of life is ended,
We but tread in other's ways:
Meeting joy and sorrow blended,
In a song of thankful praise.

There is love and truth in Heaven,
Trust a crowning heritage;
Soon shall summons sweet be given,
Ending earthly pilgrimage.

As I read your answer slowly,
Faith grew stronger, Hope was mine:
And a halo, mystic, holy,
Round its verses, seemed to shine.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

SPRING BONNETS.

The first importations of spring bonnets show many novelties. Their increased size, noticed when they are bare, is not so conspicuous after the trimming is added. The crown retains its simple shape, and the increase is principally in the flaring brim, which projects out far enough in front to cover a very full face trimming. The shape most largely imported has the brim quite wide above the forehead, sloping narrower along the sides, somewhat indented above the ears, and scarcely an inch wide behind. This shape is displayed in white, black and brown chips, and in black thread net: about seven bonnets out of ten are of white chip. The chip used is a very narrow braid, finer and softer than any before imported.

The novelty for trimming is the damask scarf of soft ribbon, but gros grain of fine reps is the material most used on French bonnets. This appears in contrasting colors, most frequently and all the old stylish combinations are represented, such as pink with garnet, or straw with navy blue. Cream-color, which is the new and fashionable shade, goes with everything; this is really the color of rich cream, and looks very much like soiled white. A great deal of ribbon of medium widths is used; the twilled, damask and gros grain ribbons all appear.

Flowers will be worn in even greater abundance than at present; as an instance of this, one Parisian hat of black Chantilly net has fourteen blown roses, twelve buds and twenty sprigs of mignonette! A wreath for full trimming under the brim is the favorite floral arrangement; sometimes a small bouquet is added outside, either very low down behind or else quite on the top; the sides of the bonnet have very little trimming. The test of new roses is blowing their petals apart as loose and naturally as if they were real. White roses are seen in profusion, also pale blush roses and the dark crimson Aggrippina; all straw, cream, and yellow tinted flowers, especially roses, will be stylish. Large flowers are most in favor, and small ones are exaggerated; there are mammoth white clover, overgrown apple blossoms, and eglantine of unnatural size. Wreaths have three soft-petaled roses in the centre, with the green foliage matted together on each side. Geraniums are such favorite flowers that they come in white, purple and amber, as well as in their natural pink and scarlet.

In the arrangement of trimming the object seems to be to place it as irregularly as possible. Thus the crown is not encircled by a band, but is trimmed on the front, right side, and back, leaving the left side bare; moreover, there are no regular set bows to be seen, but instead are long loops of ribbon, or perhaps some fluted or plaited loops of gros grain arranged in most capricious fashion. Two or three high plaited loops or some irregular puffs are placed in front of the crown; a folded band of gros grain of two shades passes down the right side, and is festooned or plaited in low drooping loops behind; long streamers of gros grain ribbon also droop from beneath the crown. Inside the brim is a facing of plain velvet or else of puffed silk; just across the head rests a roll or twist of ribbon, and this supports a flower cluster or else a wreath. Thus it will be seen that the flaring front of the brim is the objective point for trimming both outside and in the bonnet. There are no strings, but the drooping streamers behind detract from the compact look of last summer's hats. Damask scarfs are sometimes twisted beneath the brim with flowing ends behind, and in other cases they are twined around the crown. A border of eight or ten braids of chip of another color edges some bonnets; thus navy blue or black edges are on white, or white on black. Many hats display four or five colors when the flowers are added; for instance, a white chip trimmed with black velvet has pink and garnet flowers, while a brown swallow nestles on the crown; a black bonnet is trimmed with pale gray and blue gros grain, and the roses are dark crimson; a third, also white, is trimmed with navy blue faced with cream color, and its flowers are pink roses and white deutzia.

ENGLISH ROUND HATS.

The English round hat with projecting brim that protects the eyes will be the favorite hat for general wear. The sides are not high, but are rolled closely against the crown. It is imported in the finest qualities of black and brown chip, and is trimmed with silk or velvet facings, many loops and folds of gros grain, and some short feathers drooping over the crown. This hat is worn quite far forward, and is the reverse of the exaggerated present fashion of placing the hat too far back on the head, either extreme is objectionable. The Castalia is a pretty sailor hat for young girls to wear in the country. The Warwick has a round high crown with flaring sailor brim. Giroffa is a saucy hat turned up on the left side only. The Souvigny has a high peaked crown with flexible brim. The Heloise, with similar crown, has the brim rolled evenly all around, and the Villa Franca has this roll much exaggerated. Other nondescript shapes puzzle one as to which is the front, back or side; indeed, the trimming alone decides such matters.

SHIRRED APRONS.

The newest suits of black silk and of the plaid fabrics used for spring have long deep shirred aprons reaching from toe to belt, and formed of two breadths of silk, each of which forms a single lengthwise puff that is slightly shirred and ruffled on each edge. Down the middle of the front is a slopped narrow band of the trimming (which is velvet on silk suits and silk on woollens), and the ruffled front edge is sewed to this; the other sides of the breadths are sloped upward and rounded out over the tournure, where intricate drapings and loopings trim the back. With such a tablier the skirt has two rows of knife plaiting, each six inches deep, and stiched down twice. The basque has a velvet point down the middle of the back, and a double collar of velvet in front. Very high collars and close sleeves continue in vogue.

MORNING DRESSES.

Henrietta cloth is now the choice fabric for fresh-deep mourning. It is mixed silk and wool, but is far softer than bombazine, and has no gloss. It costs from $1 50 to $3 a yard. Crape is the trimming used upon it for widows' and mothers' dresses. It is also handsomely trimmed with folds of the same. Tamise cloth will continue in favor for spring and summer woollen suits. This is soft wool, lustreless, and has not the objectionable twilled surfaces that hold dust. It is being made into spring suits with a cuirass basque, tablier, draped back breadths and walking skirt trimmed with knife plaitings. Plain canvas grenadines, and those with faille stripes and cheeks, will be made over foulard skirts for summer mourning dresses.—[Harper's Bazar.

VARIETIES.

AN enterprising Oregon dentist advertises "teeth in exchange for wheat, pork or potatoes."

THE British detectives were at fault so that Lady Dudley, it is said, has been obliged to compromise with the thieves who stole her diamonds.

"I'D like to give something to the poor," remarked a Toledo lady. "It's hard times, and they must be suffering, but I've got to use this $40 to buy another switch."

IT is stated that several persons have lately been arrested in the Paris theatres in the act of taking stenographic notes of the plays for use in England and America.

A BOSTON woman who suspends from the shoulders says she often stands in the street and weeps when she sees how much pain and anguish fashionable women suffer from overloaded hips.

REFERRING to the Father of the country (not Father Beecher) the Rochester Democrat says: He always wore pegged boots, declaring in the language of Elizabeth, that the other kind were merely se w-sew.

AN eminent foreign physician asserts that the drinking of coffee invigorates and improves the sight, and renders unnecessary the use of spectacles, while he considers the use of chocolate injurious to the vision.

THERE is a young girl in Dubuque who whistles so sweetly that people come from long distances to hear her. She has been offered $100 a week and expenses to travel and perform in public, but her parents are well off and refuse their consent.

AN Indianapolis mother, whose daughter was soon to marry, told that female that she might select from a lot of furniture stored in the garret such articles as she desired for housekeeping. The old family cradle was found in the centre of the pile, and set aside in accordance with this permission.

A SOLDIER of a cavalry regiment was brought up for stealing his comrade's liquor ration and made the following unique defence: "I'd be sorry indade, sur, to be called a thief! I put the liquor in the same bottle, and mine was at the bottom; and sure, I was obliged to drink his to get out my own!"

AN Iowa woman went to church one Sunday and "experienced religion." Arriving home, she called her children about her and said: "I am pious now, and I am going to give you two days to get religion. If you don't do it in that time I'll whale your hides off. I have learned my duty. Do you hear me?"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

THE friends of Local Option are not very much encouraged at the present writing. It is quite plain that the law will be repealed.

THEY expelled a man from the North Carolina Legislature, because he did not believe in God. Had he been in Congress, he could not have helped but believe in the Devil.

THE Radicals in Congress seem to be determined to admit New Mexico and Colarado as States for the purpose of securing four more Senators to eke out their fast fading majority.

ANN ELIZA gets an allowance of $3,000 a month alimony while her divorce suit with Brigham is pending. If she understands herself, she will keep the case "pending" for several years yet.

THE New York Sun figures up thirty-five Grant Radicals, twenty-eight Democrats and ten Independent Republicans in the next Senate. This leaves Grantism without a majority, which don't look very promising for the Third Term.

WHEN the whole thing is sifted down with regard to the Louisiana case, the only compromise that is needed is to withdraw the army from the State, and let the legally elected officials take the management of affairs. The remedy for all the trouble is simple, yet the Administration refuses to apply it.

EVERY member of Congress who voted for the Force bill, by which it is sought to subvert free government and establish a military despotism, will go home with the Cain-like brand of "traitor" upon his brow. The most of them have already been retired and repudiated by their constituents, and this last act is a fitting *finale* to their career of political crime.

IF the brain and heart of Ortwein were submitted to a committee of scientists without a knowledge of the man, he might be determined a very great man. Daniel Webster's brain was considered the largest in his day, which put a premium upon heavy weights as indicating great intellectual force, but Ortwein's fifty-two and one half ounces of brain rather settles the matter of bulk.

"THE whirligig of Time," often works surprising wonders. In 1868, Andrew Johnson appointed A. S. Paddock of Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory. Last month in the Nebraska Legislature ex-Gov. Paddock was elected U. S. Senator over John M. Thayer, who voted for the impeachment of President Johnson. Now President Grant has appointed Ex-Sen. Thayer Governor of Wyoming Territory.

A MEETING of the head centres of Rings and Loyal Leaguers has been called at Washington, to take counsel and suggest a line of policy for the future of the Republican party. Allegheny county is of course represented, but what weight will be attached to the opinions of gentlemen, who so utterly failed last fall to secure the accustomed majority we are unable to state. Perhaps like Grant they will blame it on Congress.

THERE is but little difference between the two reports of the Louisiana Committees. They both demonstrate that the Returning Board were guilty of the grossest kind of frauds in counting out Conservatives. The minority recommend the recoguition of Kellogg as the legally elected Governor, which the majority refuse to do, as neither investigated the validity of his claims. This is the only material difference between the two reports.

EVERYBODY KNOWS IT.

Every man who reads the news and who is able to reason moderately well, understand that General Grant has become a thorough-paced politician; and that he is working his cards to be the Republican candidate for the Third Term in the Presidential chair. Grant has never denied it; and with a man of his calibre, the examples of such old fogies as General Washington, and General Jackson, have no force. What does Grant care for dead men's examples, when he does not hesitate to despise and trample upon living Constitutions?

Why does not Grant, or some of his near and dear friends, deny that he seeks to continue himself in power? Simply because it was and probably is yet his determination to run. He knows that without him the Republican party is gone; hopelessly disintegrated. He knows that the rival elements of the other political Republican aspirants for the Presidency, are irreconcilable with any one of them as a candidate for nomination. He therefore thinks, with a show of reason on his side, that he can force a nomination for himself; and in this he may be right. He may be able to manipulate the political wires, and to secure in a Republican Convention his own nomination. Granting that he should do so, what? Will this elect him the third time to the Presidency? We think not. The signs of the times are that the people will hold Grant personally responsible for much of the evil which now exists throughout the land, not only in the oppressed South, but in the oppressed North. His personal rule, his mercenary spirit, his utter disregard of the proper restraints of law, and his unfortunate public appointments, have convinced the reasonable men of his own party that he is a dangerous element in our national affairs, and they cannot longer give him their countenance. Senators, and Representatives, he can approach, and cajole; Cabinets he can make, and unmake; a hundred thousand officeholders scattered all through the Union, are subject to his will. All these things are so; and such absolute, known quantities, in political management, are not to be despised. If there was no such thing as popular elections; no such thing as millions of voters thinking for themselves, these admitted Grant elements, would be sufficient, if combined, to perpetutate Grant as the great American Dictator I.

In the first place, however, they are not combined harmoniously, and if they were, they would probably be entirely inadequate to overpower the popular wave which is sweeping over the Union, seeking the quiet level of peace and national prosperity. It has become evident to the masses, that under such outrageously selfish government as this military politician has introduced, the people have no chance at all. All the freedom that is left to them is to pay their taxes, and vote for Grant, and Grantism will be satisfied. Congress is alarmed. Sensible members see, very clearly, where Grant has placed the country, and that the Radical party has been his tool, instead of his master; but what are they going to do about it? We ask this question. Will our contemporaries of the Radical faith answer it?

LEGISLATIVE RETRENCHMENT.

Immediately before the assembling of the Legislature, we pointed out in THE POST, where there might be a very material reduction in the expenses of the Legislature, by cutting down the salaries and the number of officers in the two Houses. Hon. Joseph Hays has introduced a bill for the purpose, which if passed, as it should be, will have the effect of reducing this branch of legislative expenses nearly or quite one-half.

Mr. Hays' bill provides that there shall be in the House of Representatives, one Chief Clerk, one Resident Clerk, one Reading Clerk, one Journal Clerk, one Message Clerk, and two Transcribing Clerks, one Sergeant-at-Arms and two assistants, one Doorkeeper and two assistants, one Messenger and one assistant, one Doorkeeper of the rotunda, one Post Master and one assistant, one Watchman, one Janitor of the basement, two Firemen, one Janitor for the House Committee rooms, and ten pages. The Janitors and Firemen shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House, the Journal Clerk, Watchman and Pages, by the Chief Clerk thereof, but all the rest shall be elected by the House at the time of its organization.

In the Senate, one Chief Clerk, one Journal Clerk, one Reading Clerk, one Message Clerk, two Transcribing Clerks, one Librarian, one Sergeant-at-Arms and one assistant, one Doorkeeper and one Assistant, one Messenger and one assistant, one Post Master, one Watchman, two Firemen, one Janitor for the Senate Committee rooms, and five Pages. The Librarian, Janitor, Watchman, Firemen and Pages, shall be appointed by the Chief Clerk, and all others shall be elected by the Senate.

There shall be one Engineer appointed by the Clerks of the two Houses. None of the above officers shall return as such to the next regular meeting of the Legislature except the Chief Clerks, the Resident Clerk, the Reading Clerks, the Journal Clerks, two Transcribing Clerks for each House to be designated by the Clerks of each House, the Librarian, Sergeant-at-Arms, the Doorkeepers, the Engineers the Firemen, the Messengers, and Post Masters of each House.

The compensation is fixed as follows: Chief Clerks per annum $1,800; Resident Clerk, $1,500; Reading and Journal Clerks, $1,000; Message Clerks $800, which shall cover regular and adjourned sessions, but no salaries to be paid during years when no regular or adjourned sessions are held, and in years which special session only shall be held, they shall be paid eight dollars per diem, for the term of such special sessions, the Transcribing Clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Assistants, Librarian, and Post Masters shall each receive five hundred dollars for each regular session, and five dollars per diem at each adjourned or special session, the Doorkeeper and Assistants, Messengers and Assistants, the Assistant Post Master, the Engineers, and firemen and Janitors shall each receive three hundred dollars for each regular session and three dollars per day for each adjourned or special session, the watchman shall each receive two dollars and fifty cents per day during the year, and the pages shall each receive the sum of one dollar per day for each day actually employed.

It is also provided that the officers who are authorized to return to the regular session if not re-elected or reappointed to their respective offices, shall be allowed five dollars per day for ten days or until their successors are elected or appointed, and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile to and from their homes by the most direct mail route. The mileage for the regular session, heretofore allowed to officers of the Legislature, is stricken out.

By a comparison with the present rate of compensation allowed, it will be seen that Mr. Hays' bill contemplates the annual saving of $25,000 or $30,000 or more. The bill ought to receive the prompt and favorable consideration of the Legislature, as a means of working practical reform and retrenchment.

WHY TAXES ARE INCREASED?

We hear a great deal from the Republican managers in Washington about reducing expenses, but when it comes to putting it into operation they decline. Among the appropriations which grew out of the war, and one which has been diverted to most corrupt use is the appropriation of $3,000,000 to the Department of Justice, which Attorney General Williams controls. It led to an exciting debate the other day in the House in which Wood, Speer, Randall, Cox and others on the Democratic side showed most conclusively that most of it was simply a vast fund in the hands of the Administration to be used for partisan purposes in carrying elections under color of the Enforcement Act of 1871, and all acts in existence supplemental thereto, and which may be passed hereafter. Testimony from the Alabama Committee's report was read, showing that Federal supervisors of election, under the guise of deputy marshals, were indiscriminately paid out of this fund, and were armed in one instance with 300 warrants, issued by the Republican State Committee, to arrest and imprison whoever they saw fit. In North Carolina and Western Arkansas, it was stated that, under the pretence of other judicial expenses the fund was literally plundered.

Incidentally to this debate the fact came out that the Government bacon and other rations sent by act of Congress to the overflowed sufferers on the Alabama River were carted seven ty miles from the scene of suffering and dealt out from churches the day before election to negroes who voted the Republican ticket for Congressmen. This fact excited the ire of the Alabama carpet-baggers and scalawags to a white heat, and the House in Committee of the Whole became the scene of one of the most uproarious and disorderly tumults of the session. The attempt made to cry down Mr. Luttrell, of California, who made and sustained this and kindred charges, utterly failed. About all the Northern Republicans had to say by way of reply was that this immense appropriation had been made every year, and consequently ought to be made now, and after such a cooling argument as that the House agreed to it, every Democratic member voting against it.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Touching the future policy of a waning party, distracted by disagreeing views among its leaders, though still holding a great deal of political power in the Senate, and through the President, what can be said?

It may be remarked with truth that no policy whatever can now save its life, in one important respect. After the 4th of March next, it will no longer have the sole political control. Its once supreme domination will be gone; and the voice and wishes of the people may once more be heard in the halls of Congress. True, a period of some months may pass before the Forty-fourth Congress may be convened; but during that brief period, it is highly improbable that there will be any material action of the Republican party, one way or the other. It is hardly possible that Congress at its present session between now and the fourth of March, can enact any new measures which will materially affect the country during that period. Republican agreement upon vital political subjects, seems to be now out of the question. Grant's bomb-shells have burst, without damaging his opponents. Butler's beastly propositions disappear with his own exit. Congressmen appear to be measurably safe from the Hon. Wm. S. King's testimony. All seems lovely.

In a few days, they will go home to their constituents, and tell them all they have done at this session to promote the general welfare. It will not take them long to tell this. They may then spend the remainder of their lives in recounting the evils they have saddled upon the country, and the good they might have done—if they had had more time. Time, is the very thing that many Republicans who have heretofore been most active in devising wicked legislation, will now have, in abundance.

They will have time to think out and elaborate the future policy of their party. Those who are left out of the turmoil of Congressional politics, may at their leisure recall the beautiful history of their public and private proceedings; and from them form a new and improved political system; a system with a tincture of honesty and common sense. Such a system is what the people are now looking for.

It is quite certain that such a policy would not be acceptable to all the Republican politicians; but then it is to be considered, that neither would any other; for the reason that the old harmony of the party has been destroyed.

There is a Grant policy, and Blaine policy, and a Dawes policy, and a Morton policy, and a Cameron policy; all these are to be studied—after they become known. Then there are the variations, to which these must give rise. The statesman who could take these, and harmonize them into one good sound State policy, would indeed be worthy of the name.

How utterly futile must be any such attempt, becomes obvious when we recollect that each one is a selfish policy; and that there is nothing in nature so entirely selfish as the selfishness of political leaders in a disintegrating party. Each man says "I look out for myself, and the old boy may take the hindmost." Nevertheless, there must be some sort of policy of the Republican party, even in its death throes. What is it to be?

Now that the money is all gone; that the people of the South have been carpet-bagged, till there is no more pecuniary blood left in their veins; that the grabs from subsidy men are no longer flying around loose; that the President's salary has been raised as high as they dare to raise it; and that the city of Washington has been literally bled to death; while the government Treasury is bankrupt; it would be a good time to get up a Republican cry of "public economy." This would really be a very commendable policy. None better could be devised.

It is precisely what the people desire, and what they have been trying these many years to introduce into the acts of their servants who have been ruling their masters so long.

It might be, that for the first quarter of a century or so in the future the people would be afraid to trust the men who have so grossly betrayed their public trusts, that would be only natural, but such Republicans, after they shall have become honest, would glory in showing their disinterestedness, by refusing office, even if it were proffered to them. Our country will be so happy, when honest men shall be willing to labor in carrying out a really good national policy, merely for the love of their fellow men—despising the allurement, and the profits of office.

It seems a pity, that a once dominant party should so fritter away its chances of a pleasant immortality, as to have nothing left at the close of its career but a mutuality of curses among its own members. Not loud, but deep. This leader cursing that leader's policy, and that leader cursing the policy of the other, is the cause of their popular condemnation.

Grant, will probably be the recipient of more political curses from members of his own party, than any public man has ever received since our government originated; and this is nothing more than the natural consequences of his own intense selfishness; and it is just what THE POST long ago predicted would occur.

When we began we had in our mind a model policy to lay at this time before the Republican party; but on further reflection, it would seem to be a waste of time to define it, simply on account of the impossibility of their agreeing upon any. They let the opportunity pass ten years ago, and it has not since been convenient for them to recall it, and now it is too late.

Some Republican papers express a fear that the 'dead' Democratic party cannot present a policy to the people of sufficient distinctive characteristics to sustain a great party upon. In answer to this, we have only to say, that the people themselves will take care of that. The Democratic party has nothing whatever to propose, beyond an honest administration of the government, in obedience to the requirements of the American Constitution. That will produce the results, for which Democracy exists.

THE PEOPLE KNOW BETTER.

One of the points attempted to be made by certain anxious Republicans, editors, and a few members in Congress, is that the people are not ready to give their assent to the supremacy of the Democratic party. There never was a greater mistake. The wish here is father to the thought. It is the Republicans now in power who are not ready to give up that power; the people, are ready, and anxious for the change. The great bulk of the citizens, North and South, desire honest government and they are very sure that this will never be obtained under Grant, or under any faction of Radical Republicanism. The experience has been ample. It has cost millions and millions of the hard earnings of the working men of the land. What they need is honest government—Democratic government.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

THE DEPOSITORS GET LITTLE COMFORT FROM CONGRESS—THE COLORED PEOPLE LOSING FAITH.

A Washington special to the World of Saturday says:

Congress gives cold comfort to the Freedmen's Savings Bank depositors. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson on the 15th instant to secure depositors in the Fredmen's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss. The bill proposed that the United States should guarantee to the depositors the balance remaining due to them after exhausting all the assets of said company. The colored people here are, beginning to lose faith in the "Christian statesmen" and ring rulers who plundered them.

TRYING TO DESTROY THE RECORDS.

[Courier Journal.]

There was another mysterious fire in Washington the other night, and not much attention has been given to it. It broke out this time in the offices of the Chief Engineer's Bureau of the War Department, and many valuable records were destroyed before the flames were subdued. The people of this country would like to know what these departmental fires mean. It is about time some money was spent to keep a watch over the Government buildings. The Navy Department buildings will burn down yet.

IN answer to a dispatch sent to Andrew Johnson, by the Democratic State Committee, inviting him to speak in New Hampshire during the present political campaign, word was sent from Washington that he cannot come, owing to the extra session of the Senate on the 5th of March.

MINOR NOTES.

IT is the clear conviction of the Baltimore Gazette that the Democracy will not take its next candidate for the Presidency from New York State.

IT is given out that the Washington National Intelligencer is shortly to be revived, as a Democratic journal, with Hon. Alexander Delmar as manager.

NEW ORLEANS looks upon Eads as its savior. His jetty scheme will give employment to so many people that it will revive business and give the people something to think of besides cutting each others' throats.

THE Detroit Tribune, one of the most influential Republican journals of the Northwest, says in allusion to the Louisiana question: "Any continuance of he Congressional policy of evasion will call out no small storm of righteous indignation."

THE United States Supreme Court dislikes full suits. Therefore, when a member of the bar arose a few days since to address the court without removing his overcoat, the court protested and required the gentleman to doff the obnoxious garment before proceeding.

MR. CHITTENDEN, a Republican member of Congress from New York, made a manly protest, the other day, against the increase in taxation and the lavish expenditure engaged in by the party in power. He said no private concern could go on in this way, without falling into bankruptcy. He prophesied the bankruptcy of the government, unless this ruinous business was checked.

To the Green Bay Gazette's lament over Carpenter's defeat, and its impassioned exclamation, "only God knows how sorry we are," the Fond du Lac Journal thus heartlessly responds: "Oh, pshaw, now. Don't give way like that. Think of the other hearts that ache—the grand army of postmasters. You're not the boss weepist at this funeral, anyway, and there's no sense in setting up such a lugubrious howl over it."

PENNSYLVANIA owes a vote of thanks to the Hon. Heister Clymer, and the nation to Pennsylvania, for the good work done by him in the House on Saturday in striking out the irregular appropriations for the two irregularities in the way of art, known as the Ransom picture of General George H. Thomas and Carpenter's "Emancipation Proclamation Scene." It is gratifying to know that the culture and taste of the country has some representation in Congress.—Phila. Press.

IF advices from California are correct, Senator Booth will not take his seat during the extra session of the Senate. He pledged himself publicly, when a candidate for the Senatorship, to serve out his full term for Governor in case he were elected, and that will keep him in California until next December. "It is a serious question," says the N. Y. Tribune, "whether the country can afford to have him keep his pledge. Such men as he are likely to be much needed in the session which begins on March 4."

EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR met with a painful accident on Saturday evening last. Mistaking a pitcher containing a strong solution of sulphate of copper for a pitcher of water, he rubbed some of its contents in his eyes, and as they became painful he administered glycerine. This greatly increased the pain, and when medical aid arrived the Governor was unable to open his eyes. At first it was feared that the eyes had been permanently injured, but skilful treatment has removed this danger.

To us it seems clear that the policy as well as the duty of the Republican party lies in the direction of non-intereference, except in cases of the most urgent necessity—cases in which interference would be justifiable in a Northern State. We have been guiding the tottering footsteps of Southern Republicanism for ten years; now let it begin to take care of itself and walk alone, or else provide for itself another nurse.—Albany Express (Rep.)

THE Republican opposition to the carpet-baggers' bill for the management of the South is one of the few pleasing features of the political situation. A large number of Republicans in the House are opposed to its consideration at all, and so far have succeeded in staving it off; but if it is persistently pressed there is reason to believe that it will receive the handling it deserves from Mr. Blaine and others who are independent enough to take a stand against the Administration, and strong enough to maintain such a position. —N. Y. Tribune.

GOV. HARTRANFT has signed the bill to punish kidnapping. It provides that persons convicted of the crime shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $10,000, and undergo solitary imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding 25 years; also, that all persons convicted of concealing or assisting in the concealment of a kidnapped child shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding 15 years. Any person, however, detaining any child kidnapped before the passage of the act, who shall surrender the child to the nearest magistrate or sheriff, within 30 days after its passage, is exempted from the penalties imposed.

CIVIL rights have reached Virginia in advance of the bill by the Senate. One of the colored maids of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum in Stanton last week put a shawl belonging to one of the pupils on her shoulders with the intention of wearing it. Being ordered to take it off she said it was as much hers as anybody's—that the State paid for it, and that her right to it was as good as that of the scholar who wore it—the "Civilization bill" being passed, which made State property common property. This extraordinary stand taken by an employe was reported to the Superintendent, who, after an investigation, ordered her to be paid up and discharged.

THE foes of tobacco will be shocked by the following statement from the New York Journal of Commerce: "Aside from the amount consumed in other forms, it appears, by actual computation, that the average number of cigars smoked in the United States each twenty-four hours reaches the colossal aggregate of 5,167,000. The smoker not only pays for his enjoyment, but he contributes heavily to the support of the government, which could hardly get along now without the tobacco revenue. For instance, during the last fiscal year $5,150,060, 41 in gold duties was derived from imported cigars, and $33,242,875 62 in currency for taxes on domestic cigars and tobacco, or a grand total of $39,392,836 03. Here is an annual revenue nearly equal to $1 per capita of the population of the country, women and children included."

THE most persistent marksman in Phillipton, Mass., is Cyrus Cheney, a blacksmith. His shop stands close to the road, and on the opposite fence he has fixed a target. In the leisure intervals of his work he picks up his rifle and fires from his doorway at the mark. This habit of Cheney's makes it unconvenient for the neighbors, but they have got used to it, and are careful about the bullets while going by his shop. J. W. Hagar drove that way with a valuable horse. At the same time Cheney, sitting on his anvil, drew a bead on the bull's-eye of the target across the road. Hagar's horse trotted into range just as Cheney pulled the trigger, and so the animal dropped down with a bullet in his brain. Cheney said that he had fired from his own shop at his target, and if Hagar had recklessly driven his horse between that was Hagar's own affair. A lawsuit has been begun.

THE Brooklyn Eagle notices the present tendency of fashionable woman to the stage, and in support of its assertion that this tendencyis growing, it says that in New York the stage has lately been crowded by accessions from the drawing-rooms of society. Since the opening of the Fifth-avenue Theater a large number of women of fashion have made their debut on its boards. There was Agnes Ethel, who achieved quite a popularity; Miss Kellogg, who became leading lady at the Brooklyn Theater; the two Dietz sisters, Linda and Ella, the latter the wife of Edward Clymer, brother of Heister Clymer, of Philadelphia; Sarah Jewett, now at Daly's: Mrs. Foster, who lately played a star engagement at the Park Theater in Brooklyn, all woman of intelligence and above the need of adopting any profession for a living. The latest addition is the widow of a late Brooklyn minister, Mrs Gaddis. The development of this passion for the stage is accounted for by the passion for private theatricals, which have become so fashionable of late years It was in these that Agnes Ethel and the Dietz sisters made their first essays, and the private performance only whetted their appetites for larger display. Woman like Fanny Morant opened out as teachers of acting, and fitted the neophytes for the regular theater. Another cause of this passion among ladies is to be found in the nature of the plays more lately popular, and called "society plays," which necessitate dressing "in the fashion." Mrs. Hoey demonstrated the effect on women of this.

WAR CRIES PLAYED OUT.

The N. Y. Tribune is of the opinion, that the battle scarred flag, the prison of Andersonville and truly loyal, won't do for future campaigns as watch words. It says;

It is not probable that the leaders of the Administration party in Washington are aware of the rapidity with which they are isolating themselves from the sympathy and support of the country. They have had their own way so long, they have found the people so ready to stand by them on all occasions when they required their votes for any purpose which might seem necessary to carry out the plans of the Republican party, that they appear incapable of imagining that this confidence and support are ever to be withdrawn. For fourteen years the principal question which the ordinary honest voter has asked about his candidate has been whether he was sound on the war and on the issues which it left. How many and what scarlet sins this cloak has covered we need not stop to enumerate. Loyalty to the Union and an active regard for the freedom and the protection of the blacks, have been in many regions the only qualifications required for public office. The natural result of this in the minds of ordinary men, not given to looking below the surface of things, has been to induce them to think that an exhibition of zeal in the same direction was the only means of keeping the positions they have gained. It is hard to convince them of the contrary, against their will and their interests The lapse of time counts as nothing to them. They expect and demand to-day the blind party loyalty of 1864, as sincerely as the enamelled belle of thirty-five expects the homage and adoration which were hers at twenty. They cannot be made to see that they have dawdled. The war has been over ten years. The work they have performed in that time is not satisfactory. When people express dissatisfaction, it is not enough to refer to the battle-scarred flag, the prison-pen of Andersonville, the victory at Gettysburg, and the death of Lincoln. These things are irrelevant.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS' DEPARTMENT.

[Chicago Times, 25th.]

Attorney General Williams, was the target at which all the Democratic guns were levelled yesterday. During the discussion of the sundry civil-service appropriation bill in the house, an item of three millions of dollars for the department of justice came up. The Democrats seized upon the opportunity to denounce the extravagant, illegal, and criminal expenditures of Williams. Mr. Beck showed how he had used his power to foment discord at the south for political purposes, and how he had permitted the most barefaced robbery among his subordinates. Attention was also called to the manner in which the department was manipulated in the interests of the perpetrators of the District bogus safe burglary, and how every one of the jurors who had been instrumental in having the criminals released had been rewarded with fat offices by Williams. But the more infamous the attorney general's record was made to appear, the more closely his partisans stuck to him, and all that was asked for his department was cheerfully voted. Williams' unscrupulousness and dishonesty have proved to be his greatest strength in Congress.

THE LOUISIANA INQUIRY.

QUESTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION ORGANS.

[Phila. Inquirer Rep.]

This report of a majority of a Republican committee created by resolution of a Republican House, and appointed by a Republican Speaker, not only sustains in each and every particular all that the Inquirer has ever said in connection with this great political outrage, but it affords those superserviceable organs which approved the wrong to make wholesome confession of their error. It was the daily cry of these journals that there was no official information to go upon, and that the outrage should not be denounced till the committee appointed to investigate it had reported. The committee has reported—for the matter of that two of them have reported, and they have both stated the facts precisely as the Inquirer originally stated them. Now, will the superserviceable organs of Kellogg, Casey, Packard and Sypher whom a Committee of Congress has just found has held his seat in Congress for two years upon fraudulent returns, and drawn pay and mileage by virtue of those false returns—let the public know what they think of the "official information" as supplied them by the Committee of Investigatation.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Representative Speer of Pennsylvania, and O'Brien of Maryland, of the Mississippi Special Committee, have united in a report, concluding as follows:

From a review of the whole testimony, we briefly state our conclusions.

First, That, in the city of Vicksburg and county of Warren, the white citizens pay about ninety-nine per cent. of the taxes which have grown enormously oppressive, and that negroes chiefly assess, collect and disburse them.

Second, That the debt of the city, which u'ated was $15,000. is now $1,400,000, as in 1869 an be ascertained; that it has accu- far as c this sum by reckless and imprudent legislation by Republican officials and is a grievous burden imposed on a population of 11,000 people, less than half of whom are white people.

Third, That a corrupt and infamous ring, composed of negro officials, has existed in said city and county for several years, who, by forgeries, peculation and systematized frauds on the revenues have impaired public credit, impoverished the people and augmented taxes to rates resulting in practical confiscation.

Fourth, That Peter Crosby, the sheriff and tax-collector and a personal friend of corrupt officials, and by his power in summoning juries, their conviction was rendered practically impossible; that the sheriff admitted to bail his political friends when charged with the gravest offences on bonds notoriously worthless was the chief impediment to the administration of justice in the courts.

Fifth, That Judge Brown had publicly declared that the prosecution of Cardozo, the leader of the ring for malfeasance in office was a persecution when no honest man in Vicksburg of either party doubts his guilt, and by his partizanship had destroyed public confidence in the tribunal over which he presided.

Sixth, That the Taxpayers' League was organized irrespective of politics or color, and that its sole object, as stated in its constitution, and declared in its meetings, was to secure capable officials and honest government.

Seventh, That the bonds of Crosby as sheriff and tax collector were utterly insufficient if not absolutely worthless.

Eighth, That the Board of Supervisors were advised of the utter insufficiency of Crosby's bonds, but corruptly declined to compel him, as the law required, to give good and sufficient bonds.

Ninth, That the time having arrived for the collection of taxes, the taxpayers having no adequate remedy, were justified in their demand for Crosby's resignation, and that his resignation was voluntary, and not the result of violence or threats.

Tenth, The conflict of December 7th, resulting in the killing of two white and twenty-four colored persons was solely and wholly caused by the armed attempt of the negroes of Warren county to invade Vicksburg; that this invasion was incited and instigated by Peter Crosby, and that Crosby was advised and encouraged to take this course and was promised aid in it by Governor Ames.

Eleventh, That the defense of the city was made under the direction of the Mayor, and all preparations and the conduct of citizens were justified by natures's highest law,—self-preservation. They acted in defense of their families and their homes. Any other course would have been cruelty to the families of both races, for, as Gen. Packer testified, it was a mercy to the women and children, white and black that the negroes were prevented from entering the city.

Twelfth, That the purpose of the invaders was only limited by the will of their leaders, and that if they had succeeded in entering the city they would have been assisted by a large number of well-armed and thoroughly organized negroes in the city who were ready to co-operate with them.

Thirteen, That there is not, and has not been any organized resistance at Vicksburg on the part of the whites to lawful authority, but on the contrary, the white people owning nearly all the property and paying nearly all the taxes are sincerely desirous of preserving peace and good order. Their interests, social and business, give strength to this desire, and the patience they have exhibited under accumulated wrongs and outrages such as the citizens of a Northern city would not tolerate for a day, is a marvel of our civilization.

NO WHITE LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

Fourteenth, There is no White League or political organization in Mississippi whose object is to deny to colored men because of color or for any reason, any rights or privileges guaranteed by law, nor is there any political organization of white men which has any other object than to secure the election of honest and capable officials.

Fifteenth, That the call of the Governor on the President for military aid was based on partizan statements utterly devoid of truth. At the time the call was made Vicksburg was as quiet and peaceable as any city of the same population in the United States, and has so remained to the present hour.

Sixteenth, After Crosby's resignation, Flanagan was elected Sheriff and took peaceable possession of the office. Whether he or Crosby was the legal Sheriff was a question for the courts alone to determine, and yet, in the shameless disregard of civil laws, of the rights of citizens, Flanagan has been marched out of the court house by United States soldiers at the point of the bayonet.

Seventeenth, That the condition of Mississippi is indeed deplorable. With a Governor who has declared that if not in office he would not reside in the State if given the whole of it, with corruption prevailing to an alarming extent in counties where negroes and carpet-baggers have control; with property depreciating and taxes increasing utter ruin can be arrested only by restoring to the people honest government, and the control of their own affairs without interference from the Federal army.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—It is expected that the last bill of the series of general appropriation bills, that for supplying deficiencies, will be reported to-morrow or Tuesday. There does not appear to be a doubt in any quarter that all these bills will become laws, and hence the necessity for an extra legislative session is not anticipated.

The extraordinary session of the Senate, which will commence on Friday next, will not, it is supposed, continue more than a week. The business will be done in secret session and will be on the Hawaiian and Belgian treaties, and action on such nominations as the President may make which will be few in number. A vast amount of business remains to be transacted by both Houses of Congress necessitating late night sessions. Three or four contested election cases are pending; besides these reports of special committees on Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas affairs are not yet acted upon by the House. The Arkansas question is also before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on a memorial of Brooks claiming to be Governor of that State, and a report will be made on the subject. The Pinchback credentials question cannot again be brought up for action, and Pinchback is by no means hopeful. The House Force bill will without doubt be earnestly fought by the Democratic Senators who will resort to every available means to defeat its passage.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The amount of indemnity promised by Spain to the United States in settlement of the Virginius affair is $80,000, not $18 000.

In the General Term of the District Court to-day, Judge McArthur announced the opinion of the Court affirming the decision below in favor of the defendants in the cases of J. B. Stewart against Speaker Blaine, and the same against Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway for false arrest under the order of the House of Representatives.

"UNTIL THE DAY BREAK."

Will it pain me there forever,
Will it leave me happy never,
This weary, weary gnawing of the old dull pain?
Will the sweet yet bitter yearning,
That at my heart was burning,
Throb on and on forever, and forever be in vain?

O weary, weary longing!
O sad, sweet memories thronging
From the sunset-lighted woodlands of the deer and holy past!
Oh hope and faith undying!
Shall I never cease from sighing?
Must my lot among the shadows forevermore be cast?

Shall I never see the glory
That the Christ-knight of old story,
Sir Galahad, my hero, saw folded round his sleep?
The full, completed beauty
With which God gilds dull duty
For hearts that burn toward heaven from the everlasting deep—

From that conflict ceasing never,
From the toil in vain sing ever?
From the hard and bitter battle with the cold and callous world?
Will the sky grow never clearer?
Will the hills draw never nearer
Where the golden city glitters in its rainbow-mists impearled?

Ah! me, that golden city!
Can God then have no pity?
I have sought it with such yearning for so many bitter years!
And yet, the hills' blue glimmer,
And the portal's golden shimmer
Fade ever with the evening and the distance never nears!

O weary, weary life but!
O foeman unforgiving!
O enemies that meet me in the earth and in the air!
O flesh the clogs my yearning!
O weakness aye returning!
Will ye never cease to trouble? Will ye never, never spare?

Will my soul grow never purer?
Will my hope be never surer?
Will the mist-wraiths and the cliff-gates from my path be never rolled?
Shall I never, never gain it,
That last ecstatic minute,
When the journey's guerdon waits me behind those hills of gold?

Alas! the clouds grow darker,
And the hills loom over starker,
Across the leaden mist-screen of the heavens dull and gray.
Thou must learn to bear thy burden,
Thou must wait to win thy guerdon,
Until the daybreak cometh and the shadows flee away!

—St. Paul's

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.

[Toledo Blade.]

The researches of botanists have revealed the singular fact that a class of plants exist, which are carniverous in their nature, and draw their substance from animal life. In the wilds of Central Africa, recent travelers have given accounts of the existence of a tree, which, when a bird alights upon it, opens its branches and fastens them about the feathered songster, and then crushes out his life, the blood being absorbed by the leaves, and the remains of the bird falling to the ground after this has been accomplished. A cannibal tree which feeds upon human beings in a similar way is also said to exist in the forest of Australia, and while these assertions have a Munchausen aspect, Professor Bessey, an erudite American naturalist, leaves us no reason to doubt that insects devouring plants are really no anomaly in the vegetable kingdom, but that they may be classified, as it were, into a family of numerous members, prominent among which are the great variety of pitcher-plants, sundews and fly-traps.

In a recent lecture delivered by that gentleman before the students of the State University of California, he maintained the theory that certain plants possess natural organizations which enable them to capture and digest insects, naming the above mentioned varieties as specimens. The leaves of the pitcher-plant genus are shaped, as their name indicates, like a pitcher, having a lid on top. Of late years they have attracted much attention from botanists, and careful observance has revealed the fact that in the bottom of their leaves a watery fluid exists, which closely resembles the gastric juice of animals. It is secreted at certain times by glands on the inner surface of the leaf. Above the surface of the liquid the inner face of the walls is very smooth for a short distance, and above this there are sharp, smooth bristles, all pointing downward. Around the opening of the leaf the surface is brilliantly colored, and covered with honey, which extends down the side of the pitcher and the leaf-stalk in a narrow track. The insect, attracted by the color and the honey, follows the trail to the entrance, where, slipping on the smooth surface, it falls through the bristles into the liquid, where it becomes absorbed until nothing remains but its shell. A variety of these insectivorous plants are indigenous to California. Their entrance is at the side instead of at the top, and they are characterized by a brilliantly colored appendage hanging below the mouth, which is covered with honey, attracting the insect thereby and leading it to its death. Another variety of the pitcher plant abounds in the southern portions of the Eastern hemisphere, whose leaves are twisted into a pitcher-like shape, and this, as its colleagues of the Western hemisphere, also entices insects by its honey, and then captures and devours them. Investigations demonstrate that these varieties of plants digest their food, as animals do, absorbing the solution of nutritive matter. Sundews, or marsh-plants, have their flag-like leaves covered with short hairs that, turning toward the insect that falls upon the leaf, penetrate and absorb the nutritious juices, while at the same time the leaf folds around it. Alluding to the fact that insect-devouring plants are attracting more attention at present from botanists and naturalists than at any previous period, Professor Bessey, cited other interesting examples, verifying theories previously set forth by those who have given the subject patient and painstaking investigation, greatly to the delight of his hearers, who pronounced his lecture one of the most instructive and entertaining to which they had listened during the season. In closing, he pronounced the Venus Fly-trap as the most wonderful of the insectivorous species, describing it as follows: "It is a low perennial, with broad leaves surrounding the flower-stalk. At the end of the middle rib the leaf is curiously modified, and consists of two parts, turning as on a hinge, and folding together. Around the edges of these parts hairs are so arranged that when they shut together the hairs interlace, and on the inner surface of each side are sensitive hairs which when irritated cause the two parts to fly together. Thus we can see the fate of the unfortunate insect that alights on one of these hairs, the sides fly together, the interlaced hairs prevent all escape, and the insect is digested. It has long been known as a fly-trap, but Darwin thought there was something in it of more significance than its fly-catching properties, and investigations within the last two years have demonstrated that it is far more than curious, that it is wonderful. It not only destroys insects, but it also destroys all of our ideas of the distinctions between plants and animals. Canby, a botanist of the Southern States, showed that a fluid was excreted from the leaf, which after dissolving the insects, was absorbed again into the plant, and when in one or two weeks the leaf opens again, only the dry shell remains. Mrs. Mary Treat made a number of observations on twenty of these plants, and she found that one of them caught and digested forty insects in the six months from May to October; and when we remember that the whole length of the leaf is but three or four inches, we can appreciate the amount of animal matter they consume. Sanderson found another very curious property of this plant: that when the two parts fold together the same electrical effect is produced as on the contraction of the animal muscle.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HORSE.

There is evidence which is perfectly satisfactory to competent judges, that we have already learned the actual historical process by which one existing species—the horse—came into existence during the Tertiary epoch. The evidence, based on the analogy of known developmental facts, that a three-toed Hipparion form, which lived in the Miocene epoch, gave rise, by suppression of the phalanges of its rudimental toes and some other slight modifications, to the apparently one-toed later Tertiary horse, is as satisfactory to my mind as the evidence, based on the analogy of known structural facts, which leads me to have no doubt that the said extinct Hipparion had a simple stomach and a certain kind of heart. If those so-called "Baconian Principles," which everybody talks about, and nobody dreams of putting into practice, forbid us to draw the one conclusion, they forbid us to draw the other.

The alternative hypotheses are two; either the Deity manifested his power on earth, in the course of the Miocene epoch, by making the two primitive ancestors of all the horses out of the inorganic matter, or something more unlike a horse than a Hipparian changed into one. The latter hypothesis is gratuitous and absurd. The former is not in itself absurd: but, unless the early chapters of Genesis mean something contrary to what they appear to mean (and one never knows what energetic ingenuity may make of the "original Hebrew"), it is shockingly heretical, and I hasten to disown it, lest, by some such secret connection as bound Goodwin Sands with Tenderden steeple, it should land me in the cruelties of Caligula, and lead me to violate the precepts of the safest of physicians, by indulging in Heliogabalian gluttony. But, if the horse really has arisen in this way, what imaginable ground can there be for the enormous and, in that case, highly "un-Baconian" assumption that the deer, and the ox, and the pig, have arisen in any other way? And if there is—not perhaps the complete evidence that we happen to possess in the case of the horse—but still much better evidence than there is for the authenticity and genuineness of the books called by the name of Moses, that these animals have been produced by a similar method, why may not the hypothesis that they have so arisen take the rank among the probable conclusions of science? Even though it must, in candor, be admitted that, as we can not live back into the Tertiary epoch and see what went on at that time, the hypothesis must always remain, in the strictest sense of the word, unverifiable.—[Professor Huxley, in Popular Science Monthly for March.

GERMAN SUPERSTITION.

In the Hartz Mountains and on the Rhine they are so-called Julas fires; in South Germany, and particularly in the Bavarian Highlands, we find the Easter and St. John's fires. The former are lighted on Easter Eve, at the time when the resurrection is considered to have been accomplished. On the 23d of June the mountains are blazing with the midsummer fires. Some days previously boys go about from house to house collecting wood and singing

If here an honest man doth live
A fagot he will gladly give;
Two faggots and two sticks, that so
Our fire may bravely glare and glow!

Every household must contribute its share, or else the baderin will find her hearth unproductive during the year. The flame itself possesses prophetic, saving, healing and consecrative powers. Its height foretells the growth of the next crop of flax. Whoever jumps over the fire will not suffer from sunstroke, rheumatism or fever throughout the year. But the most important ceremony is when the youths and maidens leap through the fire, for that is a matter of heart and hand. The mere invitation is a public sign of wooing, and acceptance shows that the suitor is favorably received. One, who already feels pretty certain of his reception, approaches the maiden of his choice, clasps his hands and sings:

Above my head, below my head,
My hat I gaily swing,
The girl that I love, now with me,
Through the fire must spring.

If he receives her hand as a token that she is willing to go through fire with him, as through life, the couple run hand in hand toward the flame and attempt to spring over or through it. A successful spring is a sure sign that the two young people belong to one another; their love has been allowed by fire. But should any one chance to fall or stumble something will probably cause their separation. The flickering or smoking of the fire signifies that trials are in store for the newly-formed alliance; but when the flames rise up high and clear during their leap, or crackle as though rejoicing over the agile pair, then the future life may be commenced at once in peace and security, for the midsummer fire has fortold prosperity.—[All the Year Round.

THE ice mounds beneath Niagara Falls are from forty to seventy feet through their base, and rise in cone shape to the height of from seventy-five to one hundred feet. Boys, men and even ladies climb to the apex of the mounds (which are nearly flat on top), and enjoy great sport in coasting down their sides. Sleighs, sleds, barrel staves and every conceivable thing that will go is brought into use for this purpose. The trees on Ferry Grove are coated at their base with three feet of ice in thickness from actual measurement. The twigs from these trees are incased with pendant balls of ice, formed by the spray, of from three to ten inches in circumference.

AH, LITTLE MAIDEN.

Ah, little maiden, frank and fair,
With rosy lips apart,
With sunbeams glinting in your hair,
And sunbeams at your heart!
Glad sounds about your senses rise,
That have no voice for me;
Blithe visions dance before your eyes,
That mine may never see.
And are the flowers so rare, love?
And is the day so bright?
For me the boughs are bare, love,
And chill descends the night.

Ah, me! I mind me of time,
Deep in the buried past,
When I, too, dwelt in the sweet clime
Wherein your lot is cast;
Where fragrance floated on the breeze,
When heaven bent blue above,
And every wild bird in the trees
Sang still of hope and love.
Dead are those flowers so rare, love,
And dimmed that day so bright,
For me the boughs are bare, love,
And chill descends the night.

Grim clouds came up, and overspread
The heavens with sullen grey;
The roses drooped, the fragrance fled,
The breezes died away.
And now, of all the happy throng,
One bird is left alone,
To sing a broken-hearted song
Of joys forever flown.
Dead are those flowers so rare, love,
And dimmed that day so bright,
For me the boughs are bare, love,
And chill descends the night.

A BALL AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A Paris correspondent, writing to the London Times on the 8th instant, says:

"Even amid the excitement caused by the elections, yesterday's ball at the Opera created much interest, results having been expected from it which do not seem to have been realized. One of the great economical mistakes of France is the belief that a ball or 100 balls can bring back that unprecedented prosperity which accrued from 40 years of peace and settled government; for if the Empire by its magic historical associations knew how to give France the wealth which is still in existence, this arose not only from its representing 20 years of industry and economy, but from its succeeding to 20 years of peace without uneasiness, of thrift without disturbance, of peaceful labor without warlike interruption. To-day, or rather ever since the war, the well-being of the country has been attributed to the luxury and prodigality of Paris, as a brilliant, inexhaustible focus; and thus confusing effects with causes, people fancy that by getting up balls they will efface the traces left by a fatal and disastrous war.

"Even viewed from this erroneous standpoint, yesterday's ball did not prove a very successful device for Parisian trade, for gentlemen were to ladies in the proportion of ten to one; and everybody knows that it is not male toilette which makes the fortunes of shopkeepers. It has been ascertained that out of 18,000 tickets sold, there were only 800 for ladies, making a total receipt of 152,000 francs—that is to say, 7,200 gentleman's tickets, at 20 francs, and 800 ladies tickets, at 10 francs. Now, considering that at least 400 of the ladies did not stir from their boxes, and that only 300 or 400 moved about among the 8,000 black coats—for the 7,200 tickets sold do not include those given away—an idea may be formed of the far from gay appearance presented by the hall and the foyers. At the very threshold, moreover, gayety, it may be said was checked on the lips of the arrivals. Much fault had been found, especially on the opening day, with the discouraging gloom of the facade; but this defect, which under ordinary circumstances is without real importance, becomes striking when masked balls are in question. The isolated position of the building, moreover, does not conduce to that contagious gayety which coursed as it were through all the veins of the old Opera. People remembered the enlivening effect of the great pyramidal gas jets which lit up the corner of the Rue Lepelletier and the boulevards, the Paris Guards on horseback who remained immovable in the glare of the boulevards and the gas jets; the masks who passed close along the brilliantly lit up and crowded pavements before entering the hall, into which, from midnight till 4 A. M., Parisian folly poured itself. Now, last night the front of the Opera, which has cost France 40,000,000 francs, remained immersed in impenetrable obscurity; lamps without brilliancy replaced the pyramids of gas jets, and the crowd, kept at a respectful distance, greeted with ironical laughter the few masks who appeared affar off. When the silent terrace had been crossed and one penetrated below those solemn and imposing vaults, which are like the arches of a cloister, the doors opened and one mounted the step of the staircase, from the top of which half the public scanned every disguised woman as she went through the double ordeal of criticism and laughter.

"Above the broad passage, dimly lighted to stifle laughter as it rose to the lips, and in spite of oneself, one began to speak in a whisper. Yesterday, more than ever no doubt, sonorous laughter was silenced by those passages, at once lonely and thronged, for black coats have this strange property that they take up space without forming a crowd. But the days which used to be the pride and delight of the Parisians are far distant. In those days some malicious daughter of Eve would, under the protection of the domino, tell some unsuspecting visitor, to his astonishment, many things which he thought were known to him alone. Now this has gone out of fashion. Women are no longer sufficiently good natured to chaff without spite, and men have not sufficient refinement to be at once witty and well bred. What is now heard, when anything is heard—for yesterday nobody spoke to anybody—are commonplaces without end; jokes of questionable taste, and language which has obtained popularity in by-streets. When I heard a domino for the first time say to a luckless visitor, 'I know you; you have got a dog which follows you like remorse and a wife who avoids you like a plague,' I was very nearly prepared to find again the long lost French wit; but when I heard it repeated five or six times without distinction to men who had neither dog, nor wife nor remorse, I bethought me that human folly was strutting insolently in a palace. I looked in vain for a spark of that sparkling mirth of yore. The country is hit more seriously than is generally thought, and its people laugh sadly now that they fear to provoke a smile."

ALEXIS AND HIS WIFE.

A letter from Dresden, speaking of the residence of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis in that city says:

During the autumn and early winter the Duke has been touring with his wife, bringing up finally in Dresden, where, within a week, they have taken a modest villa on Berg Strasse and gone to housekeeping in a charmingly simple way.

Dresden aristocracy was in a fever over the arrival, when it was known that the Grand Duke was really here—a fact first made known by the presence of fifty trunks belonging to the Princess at the Hotel Bellevue. Official Dresden held aloof. It must first be seen what the King would do and say. The King of Saxony is a particular person. So far as power goes he is not great. Saxony has perhaps three millions of people, but what the kingdom lacks in the prestige of power it makes up in the stiffness, exclusiveness and prodigious punctilio of the court. A left-handed recognition was finally accorded the runaway. The Grand Chamberlain called on the Grand Duke. There was nothing said about the Grand Duchess, mind you. Alexis refused to be seen on such terms. He had sent his cards to the King, as is the custom of princes arriving in the dominion of friendly potentates, and the Grand Chamberlain should have brought cards from the Queen as will as the King. A truce was pitched up by the King calling in person, the young people capturing him by their youth and good looks.

Meanwhile the young people enjoy burgher life very evidently. They ride about and walk about when the weather permits, and look as happy as the fabled doves. The cares of the household don't seem to trouble Mrs. Alexis. She comes out in charming Parisian costume daily, her golden hair hanging over her shoulders in girlish carelessness. With light blue eyes and creamy complexion, she looks hardly seventeen, and is only nineteen, while the Prince is twenty-four. The Russian court has been doing everything to drive the young man home, where the proper machinery may be set in motion to annul the marriage. Requests have been made on all foreign governments to refuse the Grand Duke official recognition while under the ban of the Czar. There is an almost insuperable difficulty, however, in the way to an annulment of the marriage, as the Greek Church allows no divorce. It is supposed that the Czar, as the head of the church, will take the responsibility of declaring the rite void, if he can bring his son to consent, but even this power is held in debate by those who understand the relations of the Church to the State in Russia.

The family of Mrs. Alexis are enormously rich, and if yearnings for place do not come to the young man, he need have no misgivings for the future. His father-in-law gives the bride a colossal dowry, and so far as money goes the match might rejoice the most wordly of parents. Even in the event of a reconciliation, the wife cannot be received, according to her husband's rank, at the imperial court, an obstacle which would be apt to keep the couple in seclusion, unless they can make up their minds to the annoyance which the Marquis of Lorne's marriage has brought upon him. All things considered, as the thing stands, the Grand Duke, even without a formal reception into the imperial family, has, as chessmen say, the best of the board.

WAR AMONG WILD BEASTS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 24.—A novel battle occurred last night at a menagerie now exhibiting here. About 12 o'clock the zebu, or sacred ox, got loose, and ran out of his stall, and when near the cage which holds the tiger the latter sprang for the zebu, clinching his claws into his nose, and fastening his teeth in his neck near the horns. The grip was one of tremendous power. This threw the zebu into intense rage, and he started across the room, taking the tiger with him, and pulling the strong iron bars apart which imprisoned the tiger. Then a scene followed which totally baffles description. The man who attended as night watch in the room became terrified, and climbed a post to the ceiling to protect his life. The tumult brought down-stairs Richard Brooks and Samuel Dickey, who were sleeping in the room above. With a courage and self-possession rarely if ever witnessed, they set to work to capture the tiger.

In this they ran nineteen chances out of twenty of losing their lives. By this time the tiger and the infuriated zebu were in the heat of a desperate battle, the former holding his powerful grasp on the latter, and bespattering the walls and door, against which they were fighting, with blood. The conflict enraged the mammoth lion and elephant, which set up a thundering roar. Then followed the maddened silver lion and the laughing hyena with terrific and hideous screaming, which made the scene too demonlike to be described. It was a perfect bedlam; all-bewildering and terrifying. Brooks and Dickey, feeling the importance of quenching the fury of the animals as soon as possible, made a leap for the tiger. Throwing themselves seemingly in the grasp of that enraged animal, they caught him by the neck, and attempted to strangle him, to relieve his grasp on the zebu. They succeeded in taking him off, but by his tremendous power, made more desperate by his rage and the taste of blood, he wrenched himself from their heroic grasp and plunged on the zebu the second time. A rope was then procured and a noose made, and in an instant it was brought tightly around the tiger's neck, when he was brought to the ground and placed in his cage.

In the affair Mr. Brooks received wounds which will confine him to his bed for several weeks. His left arm was badly cut, and his left thigh bears a wound nearly an inch deep and three-and-a-half inches long. He also received several other wounds, but of a light character. Mr. Dickey, also, had one of his hands badly wounded. Had not the tiger been captured in season there is no telling what would have followed. The lion came near breaking out of his cage, twisting the stout iron bars as if they were but wire. The silver lion and the hyena made desperate attempts to free themselves, anxious to join in the struggle for blood.

The bravery of Brooks and Dickey is worthy of all praise. To avoid a general slaughter of the animals, they risked their own lives, exercising unparalleled courage and cool judgment. It was probably twenty minutes from the time the tiger made its attack on the zebu before he was captured and returned to the cage. The zebu came out of the fight badly wounded in the head, but the injuries will not prove fatal. To-day the blood of the men and animals is spread over the walls and the cages, which gives one some idea of the conflict.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY JOHN HAY.

I pray you, pardon me, Elsie,
And smile that frown away
That dims the light of your lovely face
As thunder clouds the day.
Before I thought, 'twas done—
And those great gray eyes flashed bright and cold
Like an icicle in the sun.

I was thinking of the summer
When we were boys and girls,
And wandering in the blossoming woods,
And the gay winds romped with your curls;
And you seemed to me the same little girl
I kissed in the elder path.
I kissed the little girl's lips, and alas!
I have roused a woman's wrath.

There is not so much to pardon,
For why were your lips so red?
The blonde fell in a shower of gold
From the proud, provoking head,
And the beauty that flashed from the splendid eyes
And played round the tender mouth,
Rushed over my soul like a warm, sweet wind
That blows from the fragrant south.

And where, after all, is the harm done?
I believe we were made to be gay,
And all of youth not given to love
Is vainly squandered away.
And strewn through life's labors,
Like gold in the desert sands,
Are love's sweet kisses, and sighs and vows
And the clasp of clinging hands.

And when you are old and lonely,
In memory's magic shine
You will see on your thin and wasting hands,
Like gems, those kisses of mine.
And when you muse at evening,
At the sound of some vanished name,
The ghost of me kisses shall touch your lips
And kindle your heart to flame.

PEDDLERS IN CONNECTICUT.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes: "Connecticut beats the world for peddlers. In a small town near the centre of that State I passed the afternoon and evening of Tuesday. On board the train it's a constant succession of pop corn, maple sugar crystals, vegetable ivory, hat-hangers, folding book-racks, needle-cases, prize candy, gum drops, illustrated papers, peanuts, sandwiches, and Mary Holmes's last new novel. Arrived at my destination, in the bosom of one of those real Yankee families that have apple-pie for breakfast; and a 'quiltin'-frame up in the sittin'-room;' and an Aunt Eunice who is bed-ridden; and 'grandpa,' who eternally is tying up his head in a long, red worsted comforter and going out to interview the wood-pile; and Silas, who does the chores; and Harriet, the hired girl, who thinks life's greatest trial lies in the pork-barrel, who is continually exercised in her mind about 'brine,' and spends most of her time in the cellar poking round in the awful pork-barrel for symptoms of what she calls 'rust' in the pork. Sharp on twelve the regular family dinner-table was set; an extra meal was to be introduced at three when the guests arrived, but the old man wanted his noon dinner all the same, and round a rousing repast we were gathered when the ferocious rap with a whip-handle on the back door unseated most of us. The tin-peddler, of course. No dinner is ever eaten uninterrupted by him in those parts. The old lady went upstairs and brought down bag after bag of rags, sorted, for all white are worth a penny more the pound. Such a weighing and dickering and stamping in and out from the cart with different sized dippers; such important arguments as to whether a horse-radish grater or an old egg-beater should be taken in exchange for the old stove-lids. Finally the peddler, rags, bags all departs, when a sudden tinkle of the little front bell consternates the party. It is a cadaverous man, who has a hair renovator to sell, and he is brought directly in; the whole family are interested. He states he has been a preacher, but enjoying poor health, travel was recommended, and he discovered the 'renovater,' and knew he was doing as much good to his fellow creatures selling this truly wonderful article at fifty cents a bottle as if he were expounding the Scriptures. And so the ex-pounder of the pulpit unfolded his credentials. It is really wonderful to see these simple people pour over the documents. There's not a roll of cough candy, or a sewing-machine, or a new brand of chewing tobacco, or a safety-pin for babies' use, sold in Connecticut but a certificate of its entire reliability from Henry Ward Beecher accompanies it. A bottle of the renovator was bought, and the ci-devant clergyman withdrew, speedily followed by a peddler of odds and ends, shoelaces, and tapes (no certificates.) Then came a woman vender of corn plaster, splendid certificate from Beecher; he had suffered dreadfully from the 'true inwardness' of an exasperating corn; the plasters had brought relief. A box of 'em was bought and the whole family plastered."

A ROYAL GATHERING.

The latest European society sensation was the ceremony attending the recent marriage of the Princess Louise, of Belgium, to Prince Philippe, of Saxe-Coburg. The marriage ceremony was performed in the royal palace at Brussels and was of the most brilliant description. Every royal house in Europe was represented and all the leading members of the Belgian legislative bodies, the civil and military services together with the members of the diplomatic corps, were in attendance. The Princess wore a dress of the richest white satin, decolletee, with short sleeves and the train, which was very long, was trimmed with Brussels lace, embroidered with silver. The tablier, entirely made of lace, was trimmed on each side with crepe lisse, embroidered with silver. The whole dress was covered by a magnificent veil of Brussels lace, which reached from the head to the extremity of the train. Tufts of orange flowers ornamented the robe. The Queen wore a magnificent purple robe, trimmed with lace, a necklace of brilliants, and a crown of diamonds and pearls. The King was dressed in his uniform of General of the Belgian army, and the bridegroom wore the Hungarian uniform. The Archduke Joseph of Austria and the Prince of Wales were in scarlet, and were resplendent with orders and decorations. The royal personages having been seated, the Burgomaster of Brussels performed the civil ceremony, at the conclusion of which the party proceeded to church, where the prelate addressed the bridal couple and gave the nuptial benediction according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE grasshoppers, it is said, are preparing to petition Congress for an appropriation to keep them from starving, as they have eaten up everything worth having in six States, and are now subsisting on fence rails.

FIRE-PROOF CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

During the past year, the usual list of accidents arising from skirts taking fire has been given in the newspapers. Ladies passing or sitting near an open fire of coal or wood; children left to their own devices before the nursery grate, and actresses swinging their trains too near the foot-lights, have all contributed their sad stories of death or disfigurement. Moved by the reiterated reports of such casualties, Queen Victoria, some years ago, requested Professor Graham, a chemist of high standing, to institute experiments with a view to finding some method of rendering cotton fabrics fire-proof. It was admitted that while fire might be communicated to other fabrics, cotton alone flashes into flame upon the slightest provocation. The investigations of Professor Graham, aided by two distinguished German experts, resulted in a recommendation of certain salts of ammonia as most effective for the desired purpose, and not at all injurious to the goods. Sulphate of ammonia in solution, containing ten per cent. of the salt, received pieces of muslin that were dried rapidly in a machine known as "hydro extractor." The fabrics thus treated prove wholly uninflammable, while their colors were undiminished, save where madder had been employed as a dye, and even that tint was only modified slightly, and rendered less gaudy by the operation. Just as women would sponge cloth before transforming into garments, let them wash new muslin in the ammonia salt referred to. The soiled articles already made up should, after washing and drying as usual, be subjected to another dip in the salt before ironing, and they are then fire-proof.

AT THE BARBER'S.

"Next!" shouted a barber, who had just finished a customer.

Two persons at once sprang from their seats, where they had been patiently waiting, and approached the knight of the lather, and both looking ferociously and inquiringly at each other.

One of them was an elderly personage, evidently from the country; the other a young sprig of city breed, whose down had just begun to indicate the slow and, uncertain approach of beard.

"Which of you is the next?" said the barber.

"I am," said the young man.

"No, you are not. We both entered at the same time; and, of course, as I am the oldest, I claim the first chance. Besides, I am in a great hurry."

"Ah, old party, I see you are from the country, and, of course, do not know the rules of city society governing such cases as this," said the youth.

"What is the rule?"

"Simply this. Beauty goes before age—so I will take the chair. See?"

"Oh, well, that's right, Mr. Barber, shave him first. He has got the best of me by that city rule of his; and, come to think of it, he is right according to the rule where I come from."

"Indeed! What is the rule where you come from, old party?" asked the young fellow, as he fixed himself comfortably in the barber's chair.

"Well, young man, the rule up my way is, that we always keep the hogs ahead of us. So you can go ahead, Barber, it's all right," said he, taking up a paper and sitting down to read.

SPRING IN CALIFORNIA.

[San Francisco Call, February 15.]

Nature is putting on its spring garniture. A succession of several warm days has caused the shrubbey and trees to leaf out, while the hills are everywhere verdant. A point has been reached in the season when but little interruption is expected in the prevailing growth from severe frosts or cold winds. In certain favorable localities the grain has attained a height of from one to three feet, and we read of one valley field in which the wheat stands six feet high. In the southern portion of the State the plains are dotted with wild flowers. The farmers look out upon these cheerful auguries of a prosperous harvest, and dismiss their fears. All that will be needed for a full realization of their hopeful anticipations is the coming of the usual April and May showers. These are not required in any great profusion to insure the crop, and the miners are satisfied with the rains and snows that have already fallen. The rivers and mountain streams are full to overflowing. All the reservoirs and ditches are surcharged with water, and the supply promises to be sufficiently abundant, with the acquisitions from the spring thaw, to last far into the summer. What more could be desired from a bountiful Providence? Now is the time for the shivering denizens of the Atlantic slope to pay our State a visit. The charms of the "Happy Valley," as depicted in Rasselas, are here outdone. Combined with all the beauties which nature has so generously lavished on her landscape and mountain scenery, will be encountered soft, genial and healthful airs—amid which the poet will find inspiration and the artist subjects for his easel.

VARIETIES.

MRS. TILTON has scripture on her side, inasmuch as it reads, "As you 'so, so' shall you reap.

No wonder the Sultan of Turkey is called "The sick man of Europe." He has 700 wives—enough to make him the sickest.

THE New York Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, in view of the present depressed state of trade, have reduced their wages 12 per cent.

IN the year 1821, a cutler of Sheffield presented Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV., with a pocket-knife which contained 1,821 blades.

DANIEL MARTIN, of Scattleboro, Ala., aged 76 years, was recently married to a little girl of 13 years, resident of Jasper, Tenn. The cold snap was too much for him.

A NEWLY-MADE constable in Connecticut celebrated his election by turning his overcoat inside out, exposing the red lining. Then he started for home across a field, and didn't have to climb the fence, because a certain enraged bull lifted him over.

A NATIVE Prince, in India, has been charged with trying to poison the British resident at his court, and he has retained the services of Serjeant Ballantyne, the eminent criminal lawyer, to go out to India to defend him. The fee in the case is said to have been $50,000.

AN exchange says: "The weather is rough on the night policeman. His ears nearly freeze while he waits for the sergeant to get out of sight before he can dodge into the nearest grocery."

A contemporary thinks the best way to enjoy things is to use them, and sees very little sense in having a gorgeously furnished parlor and allowing it to remain in darkness, while the family occupy a dingy sitting room in the back building.

A YOUNG lady was overheard telling a friend the other evening that she was "dreadful put out" because her pa had rented a pew in the third row from the pulpit, and she couldn't see the fashion worth a cent without twisting her neck off most off almost. There's no pleasure in going to church any more" she says.

AN Oswego County (N. Y.) paper received the following notice for publication, signed "Sophia Baker": "I forbid any Lady to marry Henry Smith for he is engaged and sent for his intended wife to Carthage and he has not showed his face and if he gets married I will arrest him and put him in the state prison or 2,000 dollars fine in cash."

AT Lewiston, Penn., lately, a kitten—or kittens—was born that in a feline way showed a striking resemblance to the Siamese twins. It had two heads, eight legs, of which four were well developed, and two bodies joined together by a strong band. It lived in excellent health for ten days, and was then unfortunately killed by the owner under the superstitions belief that it was an omen of ill luck.

A LADY was telling a friend from the country of a very grand party she had given recently. "We had two generals, one Judge, a popular author, and a play writer." "Yes," chimed in her wicked son, "and there was a Deputy Sheriff, too, who said he wanted to see dad, and they went out before supper, and dad hasn't got home yet." When that youth went to school the next day with his head all tied up, he told the boys he had a dreadful toothache.

A CALCULATION of the effect of a slight gratuity on a hotel or restaurant waiter comes out something as follows. "Three cents—Slight bow; apt to inspect coin as if expecting it to change into something larger. Five cents—"bliged." Six cents—"Thank you." Ten cents—"Thank you, Colonel." Fifteen cents—"Thank you, General." Twenty cents—low bow; flourish of napkin; formula as above. Quarter—Profound bow; alacrity to find hat; feint to brush it with elbow; door held open.

A HARD man to lynch is Gibbs of Helena, Col. He is a murderer who has escaped conviction through legal quibble. Thirty vigilantes surrounded his house in the night and commanded him to come out to be hung. He refused. They set fire to the house. When the flames had grown too close for a longer stay inside, Gibbs sprang suddenly out of the window with a revolver in each hand, and began firing rapidly at his assailants. Three of them were killed, two wounded, and the rest fled, leaving a coil of rope behind them.

SOME striking effects of the late snow storm in northern New York State are reported from Jefferson county. On a side hill a short distance from Lorraine village the drift across the road was between twenty and and thirty feet deep. The railroad track for half a mile south of the village was covered to an average depth of seven or eight feet, and in shoveling it out the snow was piled up in walls some twenty feet high each side of the track. The telegraph poles along the railroad after the storm resembled fence posts in height, while in places they were covered several feet deep by the snow.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Lehigh Shovel Company ship their manufactured goods direct to Europe.

THE hair of Mrs. Lewis Sheffer, of Williamsport, measures five feet in length.

THE Altoona rolling mill and all of the manufactories in the Mountain City are in full blast.

THE Irwin Spray says: The coal-diggers haven't decided, yet, whether they will work for fifty cents a ton or starve.

J. S. CORNMAN, ESQ., the former editor of the Huntingdon Monitor, has established a semi-weekly in Carlisle.

A BURNING gas well in Butler county makes summer weather in its neighborhood. The trees are budding and the grass growing in the charmed circle of its influence.

VARIEGATED marbles susceptible of the highest polish are found in Nittany valley Clinton county, and are destined to become a source of profitable industry.

THE fifth anniversary of the M. E. Sunday School of Washington, Pa., will be held in the church building on Monday evening next, March 1st. The exercises will be of an interesting character.

THEY are now making tin plates at the United States Tin Plate works, at McKeesport. Two knobbling fires are in operation, but the puddling furnaces are cold, owing to difficulty in getting coal.

ON Thursday afternoon of last week Mr. John Goss a farmer residing in Snyder township, Blair county, committed suicide by hanging himself on his own premises. He was considered an industrious and upright man and leaves a wife and six children.

MR. and Mrs. Samuel Marshall, of Adams township, Butler county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday, February 17th. There were present fifty of their descendents, being all of their children and grandchildren living.

A LITTLE ten months old grandchild of Mr. Joachim Noel of Derry township Westmoreland county, was burned to death on Thursday of last week. Its mother had placed it in a cradle and left it for the time being when a spark flew from the grate into the cradle setting fire to the clothing.

THE Huntingdon Journal says: Three young ladies of Shade Gap, who are of the Methodist persuasion, recently resolved to meet and together pray for their lovers. One commenced her petition when it was discovered that they all loved the same man. The harmony of the prayer meeting was immediately broken.

SAYS the American Manufacturer: W. D. Wood & Co. of McKeesport, had two puddlers at work last week, on private terms, but a committee of puddlers went up from the city and prevailed upon them to quit work. We are ignorant of the kind of pressure brought to bear. We can only form an opinion, based upon the measures employed in similar cases.

FOUR companies of the National Guard will be inspected in May next at Beallsville, Washington county—the Washington Guards, Waynesburg Blues, Monongahela City Light Guards and the Keystone Guards. Maj. Gen. Gallagher will review the troops, and Col John E. Ousler, Division Inspector will inspect them. The battalion will be commanded by Col. Black.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. P. BARR.....S. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

ARE the organs "truly happy" over the net results of the Forty-third Congress?

GRANT lobbied in Congress till the last moment, with a view of furthering his Third Term aspirations.

FIVE Democratic members of the Allegheny delegation voted against the repeal of Local Option. Messrs. Irwin, Shidle, Rodgers, Hays and S. P. Large.

THE unanimous vote of the House to rescind the resolution of censure against Simon Cameron, passed in 1862, shows that the Democrats are willing to forget. It would be well for Mr. Cameron to take a hint from this action, and act accordingly.

THE Civil Rights bill which assumes to give negroes the right to enter hotels, places of amusement and the jury box, omits the school clause, bathing saloons and barber shops. Do you call that standing up for your friends and is the Gazette pleased with the bill which it "steadily favored?"

OUR Representative Gen. J. S. Negley, who was so signally repudiated in this District for his votes on the Salary-Grab, Credit Mobilier and kindred schemes, has fittingly wound up his political career by voting in favor of the Force bill. He can now retire to that infamous oblivion which he has so justly earned. The people no longer have any concern in him or his doings.

WHILST the Democracy of the House in Washington have been pressing the various appropriation bills the Republicans are desirous of saving the party. Ben Butler on Wednesday last gave the reason why, when he said "I know that the next Congress will pass the Appropriation bills, and that it will not pass this bill [the Force bill], I think it wise, as a friend of the country and a friend of loyal men, North and South, to pass this bill rather than the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill." He has now succeeded in his Force bill, which will be known as a Third Term measure, unless the Senate gives it a quietus. The Radicals die hard.

THE ruling of President Gross, mentioned in our issue of yesterday morning in relation to administering the oath of office to Mr. Magee, Mayor elect, shows how blind a man may become from partizan prejudice and long association, either fraternal or otherwise, with the City Hall Ring. When the resolution came up and the motion to lay on the table was made Dr. Gross evidently thought that the Ring, was strong enough to lay it on the table. To have laid the resolution on the table would have been a victory for the Ring: hence, the motion was tacitly declared in order and entertained. But no sooner was the vote announced, showing that a majority of the body was in favor of administering the oath of office to Mr. Magee, that Gross whipped a written opinion out of his pocket, declaring the resolution out of order. Such an act deceived no man of intelligence, but demonstrated very clearly that there had been an understanding in the Ring concerning this matter, and that the President of Select Council would shift the act from his own shoulders to that of the members, but finding he had made a miscalculation, he produced a written opinion, prepared before hand, declaring out of order a proceeding he had entertained on two seperate motions, and which he declared out of order only after the Ring was found to be in the minority. The public have a very just appreciation of such actions.

DON'T THINK MUCH OF IT.

The Chicago Tribune believes the Civil Rights law to be unconstitutional, but was enacted to give the Republican party an opportunity to retain its hold upon the negroes; but states as the strongest reason why it should not have passed is because it should be the policy of the Republican party to conciliate the white people of the South rather than fight them or keep alive their old resentments.

The safety and perpetuity of the Republican party is of more importance than the peace and welfare of the country according to the Butlers and Mortons of the day.

WHAT WILL SAVE GRANT?

An answer to this question cannot be satisfactorily given without first determining what he is to be saved for? For what future position does the country need him? If he is to be saved for the purpose of being placed as a military man at the head of the army, this one thing; if on the other hand he is to be saved for the purpose of making him a United States Senator—to do battle for instance against his old circular fellow traveller, Andrew Johnson, that is another thing. It might be difficult to say which party would be willing to elect him, and which State would wish the honor of sending Grant as member of that august body, the Senate of the United States.

To save him as a Third Term President, is still another matter. This is the kind of salvation that Grant himself wants. He has said this, as plainly as any speechless animal could say anything. He stubbornly refuses to answer, when a few words or even one would settle the question; therefore no man need doubt how that part of the case stands. He is not one of the retiring kind. Will Grant's candidacy—supposing some party should nominate him, save him, as the future Third Term President? If he could find a party with votes enough in his favor, it surely would; but where is the party? His native modesty might perhaps prevent him from seeking Senatorial honors. His only chance, then, seems to be in the military line He has some traits of character which fit him to be a military commander; and perhaps it is a pity that his friends took him away from that position, which suited him so well, on account of its snug pay, and its permanency. It is true, however, that circumstances have since, in some peculiar manner, conspired to make him a rich man. He no longer needs the annual pay of General of the Army, to furnish his national bread and butter. He can snap his fingers, put one of them to his nose, looking smilingly at Babcock and his dear Shepherd, and stand up boldly like an independent Wall street broker; and laugh at fortune. Besides, there are other Generals in the Army, who know even more than Grant about army affairs. These are to be considered. They should not be overslaughed.

What will save him, and what for? The Democratic party don't want him. The Republican party don't want him. The Grant, or Third Term party cannot get votes enough to elect him. The truth is, that the Republican party if it desires to make any show at all during the coming Centennial, must repudiate Grant.

The doctors, when they have an extreme case on hand, sometimes prescribe burnt brandy. That may possibly save Grant. We will not be surprised to hear it has been tried.

A BILL THAT NEVER SHOULD PASS.

Notice has already been made of a bill now pending in the Legislature, gotten up by a select coterie of men who profess to be conspicuously "regular" in their practice of medicine. The object of this bill is to measurably prevent the sale of what are known as patent medicines, by requiring the name and the proportions of the ingredients used to be printed on the outside labels of the packages in which they are sold. A more unjust discrimination in favor of a class could not be well imagined. If this bill is right, then it is also right to compel these "regulars" to give their patients written or printed statements of the treatment they undergo, and a complete description of the nature, effect and proportions of the nostrums they administer. What is sauce for the "irregular goose" should be sauce for the "regular gander," and if one class are to be compelled to advertise all the secrets of their mode of treatment, then all others should be compelled to do the same thing.

If this plan was carried out, we are of opinion that the "regulars" would find some very ugly advertisements standing to their credit. We know of no just or legitimate reason why one man who combines certain drugs as a remedy for disease shall publish the combination to the world, while his neighbor who combines more deadly drugs, and who perhaps posseses far less intelligence than the first, shall be permitted to retain his secret. If the public can only be guarded against poisoning by having the proportions and ingredients of one class of medicines printed on the labels, then every man who administers drugs should be compelled to do the same thing. The "regulars" should be compelled to abstain from the use of cabalistic marks which in the hands of average druggists' clerks contribute so largely to the undertaker's revenues.

If we are to have the nature of our poisons set before us in black and white, so as to secure us a remedy against our poisoners, then the "regular," who prescribes for us the most frequently, needs to be looked after first. He should not be permitted to bury his deadly secrets in arbitrary and crooked hieroglyphics and undecipherable figures, while the purveyor of a cough syrup is compelled to tell all the secrets of his trade in the clearest long primer type.

The bill should be defeated, as being in the interest of a monopoly, and a monopoly of a very dangerous character,—a "regular" monopoly that it was found necessary, as a matter of sanitary policy, to break up in Rome more than a dozen centuries ago. We have no defence to make of humbug nostrums and patent medicines. We have enough of them, just the same as we have enough wooden heads who poison mankind with impunity under the shield of a diploma. Efficacious medicines and remedies like good physicians are found out by the people as are the humbugs. There can be no law formed to protect the people against them, except those founded upon the general principles of justice. Experience has shown that many of the so-called patent medicines, are superior as remedies to those prescribed in the regular practice and cost the people 90 per cent. less.

We have no objections to the "regular" physicians entertaining their views and prescribing their own medicines, but we do protest against this attempt to secure class legislation. All the intelligence and all the scientific knowledge of the world are not confined to the "regular" physicians. They are well enough in their way, and are valuable members of society, if they possess intelligence and scientific knowledge, but this does not entitle one class of a certain guild to such advantages as will exclude another, equally intelligent and perhaps a little more progressive, from public patronage. The practice of medicine is a business, and there should be a fair field, with no favor, and the same law applying to all comers.

TILTON AND EVARTS.

It need not be surprising if in the future course of the Beecher-Tilton trial, as in the past, Hon. Wm. Evarts, of Beecher's counsel, takes occasion to rasp Mr. Tilton to the quick. The trial of this case affords Mr. Evarts a rare opportunity to pay a debt that has been accumulating compound interest for several years,—ever since Mr. Evarts defended President Johnson before the Senate. This defense of Mr. Johnson afforded Tilton a fine opportunity to assail Mr. Evarts, character in that style of pious billingsgate peculiar to Plymouth Church and the New York Independent in the palmy ante-scandal days when Beecher, Tilton and Bowen were concerned in the Independent.

At the time of the impeachment case, Mr. Tilton, under the caption of the "Soilure of a Fair Name," had this to say of Mr. Evarts:

> A great man's honor if unsullied, is a coronet on his head, to mark him a prince among men. But this diadem is not of gold, that no rust can corrupt; nor of jewels, that no mould can blight. Borrowing its lustre solely from virtue, it cannot be stained by any touch of baseness. Fortunate is he who, amid the world's temptation, keeps his honor lustrous and unspotted; wretched is he who, in the battle of life, finds that some evil blow has struck from his brow the emblem of his kingliness; despicable is he who, with deliberate purpose, uplifts his own hand to discrown his own head. Mr. William M. Evarts, counsel for Mr. Andrew Johnson, has pawned his honor for a lawyer's fee. The charge is grave, but true.

Mr. Tilton then goes on at great length to prove that Mr. Evarts had sold himself and precipitated his own dishonor. What a splendid paragraph this will be for Mr. Evarts to hurl at his accuser. "A man's honor if unsullied is a coronet upon his head;" "fortunate is he who keeps his honor lustrous and unspotted;" "despicable is he who, with deliberate purpose, uplifts his own hand to discrown his own head." With what Titanic force Mr. Evarts can hurl these sentences at the head of Tilton, who by his own confession is all and more than what he ascribed to President Johnson's defender.

In another editorial in December 1868, Tilton speaks of a dinner given to Mr. Evarts as a dinner given to "A Lotus-eating Lawyer." who had been appointed Attorney-General as a reward for his dishonor. Throughout the entire article he paints Mr. Evarts in the most detestable colors. If when Mr. Evarts comes to go to the jury, he does not return Tilton's compliments with ten-fold interest, it will be strange indeed.

THE FLOODS.

Our dispatches of yesterday and this morning give startling accounts of the floods that are destroying property in all directions. Here in Pittsburgh we are in more than ordinary danger of a disastrous flood in the event of a thaw and heavy rain. The flood was looked for with apprehension by many on Monday night, but up to this writing it has not taken place. A correspondent at Leechburg writes to us as follows:

> The condition of the valley of the Kiskiminetes from the immense volume of ice gorged at the junction of this river and the Allegheny is perilous. The ice is solid on the bed of the river, the gorge varying in thickness from ten to thirty feet. This river has not sufficient volume of water to force the ice out into the Allegheny, and if it should move the fine iron bridge of the A. V. R. R. Co. must go with it. Hill's Mills is now in ruins and the villages of Leechburg and Appollo are in great danger from a destructive inundation, and if the ice moves, the bridges at these points cannot be saved. The gorge extends up the river from the mouth a distance fifteen miles. At latest accounts the people are in great terror and leaving their homes on the banks of the river and moving to higher points of safety.

The Allegheny river is reported as heavily gorged for a distance of twenty or thirty miles, and if this gorge gives away under the pressure of a heavy flood of water, there seems to be nothing to save the property in the lowlands, and the bridges from destruction. A gradual thaw and break up is all that will save hundreds of thousands of dollars damages.

The Monongahela is also heavily gorged above the dams, which help to augment the danger, and a sudden thaw with a heavy rain would send destruction upon us from the South as well as the North. It would be well for the authorities to set to work at once and use every precaution possible, keeping the channels into the Ohio clear from every obstruction that can possibly be removed, while a vigilant watch should be kept on both rivers above the limits of the city, so as to give timely warning of the approach of the flood that is likely to come sooner or later. By taking every possible precaution property and lives may be saved.

ALL SETTLED.

The Republican party has not been, and cannot afford to be, unjust; and when those who have contested against it show a really fair spirit, they should be met, and, if they have wrongs, they should be redressed. This, as we understand it, is the spirit in which the present compromise is undertaken. We have great confidence in the fidelity and sagacity of Mr. Wheeler, and, as he is in full accord with the President, no fear need be entertained that the interests of the Republican party, or of right, will be sacrificed.—Gazette.

The backbone organ comes again to the front, and throws the above chunk of wisdom at the head of its party in Congress, on the proposed Louisiana compromise. We are gratified beyond measure to learn that in this matter the Republican party has not been and cannot afford to be unjust, the reports of Republican Committees who investigated the matter on the spot to the contrary, notwithstanding. They were not as well informed as the Gazette man. We are also pleased with the declaration that it has confidence in the fidelity and sagacity of Mr. Wheeler, and that he is in full accord with the President, so that no fear need be apprehended that the interests of the Republican party will be sacrificed. The concession that if the Southern people have any wrongs to complain of they should be redressed, is commendable. Such magnanimity should never be forgotten.

REPUBLICAN AUTHORITY.

The Chicago Tribune under the editorial change of Mr. Medill, cannot be accused of want of backbone where the true interests of the Republican party are at stake, which it proves by offering sound advice to the President and Congress, on the infamous force bill. We commend its words to our Republican friends who may derive their inspirations from the Radical Ring organs of this section. The Tribune says:

> Practically it authorizes the President, if so disposed, to control the elections in these four States, or to have their votes rejected in the Presidential election of 1876.
>
> The bill is ill-advised and is unnecessary. It embodies the malignity of Ben Butler and of the rascally tribe of adventurers in the Southern States who have done so much to destroy the Republican party at the South and weaken it at the North. It is Butler's parting legacy to the country,—a legacy which, should the bill become a law, may prove fruitful of disaster, strife, and national excitement. Discarded and repudiated and ejected from Congress by his Republican constituents, this man Butler has devised this bill to punish the party that becomes responsible for it. The President might, with great credit to himself, veto the bill and reject the dictatorial power placed at his disposal possibly that he may use it to his own injury.

A MILD WAY OF PUTTING IT.

The Philadelphia Press, about the most reckless journal we read, confesses to rather an overdose of its own medicine in the Force bill. It remarks:

> Many of the features of the bill are harsh, and were only accepted by Republican members because there was no alternative. As it was, thirty-three recorded themselves against it. The conferring of the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus upon the President, to be used at his discretion, is a warrant repugnant to every American President; the extension of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the United States courts to cover the offences enumerated in the bill is also an unpleasant innovation, whilst the immense number of Federal officials which the bill permits to be appointed, the army of supervisors, marshals, and deputy marshals, increase its unpopularity, and is certain to be the cause of complaint against the Republican party.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Senator Carpenter to his credit be it said, forcibly opposed the passage of the Civil Rights bill. In commenting thereon he said:

> It results, therefore, that all of the provisions of this bill are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the supreme Court. From this consideration, which I have briefly stated, I am compelled to vote against the bill. I can understand how an orator like the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) could inflame the passions of a popular assembly and rally it to support the provisions of this bill, but I confess my astonishment and my sorrow that he can carry along with him the highest court of the land, the Senate of the United States, and pass this bill throughout all the forms of enactment. I am consoled, however, by the confidence that if it shall become a law the judicial courts will intervene to vindicate the Constitution.

A PARTING SHOT.

The Baltimore Gazette makes the following summary of the votes on the Force Bill:

> Of the 157 votes in favor of ordering the main question, 103 were cast by the men whose terms had expired, and all of whom—with the exception of 17 from the South, who may seek a re-election this year—have been rejected by their constituents. It was their legacy of revenge. All the Massachusetts delegation voted for the bill except Pierce and Dawes. The latter, true to his pledge, voted against it. Garfield, as usual; professed to oppose it, and then, with a number of other Radicals, dodged the vote. The number of dodgers and absentees were 30—not enough indeed to change the result; but it was a cowardly act nevertheless, and will be remembered against them hereafter. This fact we now put on record: Only 54 Republicans re-elected to the next Congress voted for the bill; 103 votes were cast by men who had no longer any constituencies behind them.

MINOR NOTES.

A LOUISIANA sheriff has named his new baby Shreveport Times, in honor of his favorite newspaper.

THE civil rights bill doesn't worry Washington county, Indiana, much. There isn't one negro in the whole county.

THE attorneys of ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, have filed his petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $92,451 50.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR'S health is not improving. His friends say that, unless a change for the better occurs very soon, they are prepared for the worst.

D. R. LOCKE (Petroleum V. Nasby) has disposed of his interest in Toledo (Ohio) Blade to his former partner, J. P. Jones. He will continue to edit the Weekly Blade.

A MEMBER of the Illinois Legislature has introduced a bill providing that "any person asking another person to drink any intoxicating liquor shall be fined not less than $20 and not more than $100."

GRANT had better keep a sharp eye on Butler. Butler means business as well as Grant. He would be King "even if he has to walk over his master's dead body to reach the throne."—Courier-Journal.

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER in a private letter to a friend says: "The sooner we Republicans deal with this Louisiana question understandingly the better. We cannot carry the frauds of the party much longer."

EMPLOYES in factories in England have to pay for carelessness. A man employed in some iron works at Wakefield was recently sent to prison for three months for criminal negligence which resulted in injury to some machinery.

THE Minnesota House of Representatives is trying to evade the solemn responsibility it assumed in passing the Woman Suffrage bill by declaring it was a "joke." But if the Senate concurs it may turn out to be a very serious matter.

PHILADELPHIA ought to be satisfied this year with the appropriations by Congress for their city; $750,000 for a new Post-Office building; $535,000 for the Centennial Exposition; $200,000 for League Island; and about $300,000 for other purposes.

OF the announcement made by Senator-elect McMillian, of Minnesota, that he is a "straight Republican," the St. Paul Pioneer says: "In one sense this is an encouraging fact, for it must be acknowledged that the majority of Republicans in Congress are very crooked indeed."

The resolutions providing for the erection of a monument as a testimonial of the regard in which the people of Texas hold the memory of her hero, Sam. Houston, and appropriating $12,000 for the purpose did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Texas Legislature.

THE Hopkinsville (Ky.) New Era after expressing regret over the news of the precarious condition of health of Gen. Jno. C. Breckenridge says that, in his sufferings, "he has the sympathies and solicitude of Kentuckians everywhere, who esteem him and love him above all other living men."

Two English bishops denounce cremation—Bishop Woodsworth, because the fire is a symbol of punishment, and has always been looked upon as the peculiar doom of the wicked; Bishop Selwyn, because fire is an emblem of purification and of the process undergone by the regenerate soul.

LET the Southern people leave the Administration and the Republican party to the angry North, with nothing to divert or distract it in the reckoning; let them remain silent and passive while the reckoning goes on—and the next Presidential election will be to the Republican party simply a day of judgment.—St. Louis Republican.

BAD sign from Annapolis. If they expel all the boys who refuse to fence with the colored boy they will, perhaps, only weed out those who have the daring to act on what are the instincts and impulses of all, and daring that does not stop to consider all the consequences is not an article that we ought to weed out of our navy.—N. Y. Herald.

THE latest form of official malfeasance in South Carolina is indicated by the presentation of vouchers for $140,321 46 against an appropriation by the Legislature for contingent expenses of $112,000, which is in specific violation of a section of the State Constitution which forbids any State officer entering into contracts involving sums in excess of actual appropriations.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis Globe, the present Congress has represented among its members all the trades and professions, and among them, three clergymen, several doctors, an actor, a stenographer, a jeweller, a tailor, an omnibus driver, an engineer, several editors and printers, a carpenter, eight soldiers, and a hotel proprietor.

THE Russian budget for 1875 estimates the entire revenue at 559,300,000 roubles. Of this sum the direct taxes are calculated to yield 131,400,000 roubles; the indirect taxes, 289,800,000 roubles; mines, mint post and telegraphs, 22,900,000 roubles; the residue being derived from state property and other sources. Compared with the last year, the revenue is expected to exhibit an increase of nearly 20,000,000 roubles.

A HARRISBURG correspondet says: "What is known as the Free Pipe Line bill has been killed in the Senate, for it has been sent back to the committee with the understanding it shall be smothered. As Senator Straug was the author of the motion to recommit the bill, the wags here put it that it was Straug(led). More than this, as Senator Wood was heartily, even vehemently, in favor of the passage of the measure, the wags further say that it was not in the Wood to save it."

IN a veto message accompanying a bill for additional taxation in Edgefield county, S. C., Governor Chamberlain says: "The belief is general throughout the State that many if not most of our counties are now burdened with past indebtedness which is due, in a great degree, to the improvidence or dishonesty of county officials. I share in this belief. I am confident that there is not one county in this State in which money enough has not been collected by taxation to pay every dollar of legitimate expense in maintaining the government of the county."

THE Rhode Island Legislature has had a taste of that outrageous practice of Federal interference which has been such a bane on the South, and they propose to resent it. It will be remembered that a few days ago a row occurred between some State and Federal officials over a few barrels of liquor. The row will have done some good if it shall impress on the minds of the Rhode Islanders the evil of that system with which the administration had dealt with the South ever since the war.

THE Chicago Tribune is not afraid of losing the government advertising and thus continues its onslaught on the Force bill:

> "The madness and recklessness with which this bill has been forced through the House under the lead of Butler by members who will not be in Congress next year to defend the act or to meet the consequences, are not excusable. The country might expect such malignant folly from the South, but the country had a right to expect better things of those Republicans who have constituencies opposed to any more of that class of reprehensible special legislation. They have furnished the opposition with a capital for denunciation which cannot fail to be used with effect among a people who want peace and order, law and popular government; not strife, dictation, and military government."

THE Louisville Courier-Journal calls Grant's attention to the following extract from Washington's farewell address.

> It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of one department encroachment upon those of another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of the government, a real despotism! A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of his position. . . . Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, is in the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

THE Administration, says the New York Sun, will doubtless make a desperate effort to carry the election in Connecticut next April, for the personal feelings of the President are deeply interested in the result. The Republican State Convention endorsed Grant's Administration to the fullest extent, and swallowed the Louisiana iniquity without a grimace. This delighted Grant as much as the anti-third-term resolution of the New Hampshire Republicans had disgusted him, and if Connecticut can be won while New Hampshire is lost, it will be claimed as an unmistakable indication that the Third Term project is popular with the people. If the Connecticut Republicans have any lack of funds for their campaign it will be owing to an unexpected deficiency in the Treasury of the United States. Such emergencies have doubtless been carefully provided for in the appropriation bills.

THE assent of a small majority of the Conservatives of Louisiana to the fictitious compromise by the Radical Congressional Committee leads the N. Y. Mercury to say "that the committee has no such power as to suggest or enter upon any plan to compromise the difficulty. Any three men from Canada or Alaska, or a committee of Hottentots from South Africa, had precisely the same right in the matter as Messrs. Hoar and Wheeler. Further, by agreeing to this so-called compromise, the Conservatives have lost everything and gained nothing. They have fixed themselves irretrievably under the yoke of Kellogg's usurpation, and ratified Grant's and Sheridan's infamous outrage upon their State. The men who advised the Conservatives to accept this Radical lie as an offer of peace must either be blockheads or scoundrels—blockheads, if they did not see through the flimsy contrivance and detect its true objects, and scoundrels if they did, and sold themselves and their fellow-citizens to the enemy for a mess of pottage. There can be as little compromise between right and wrong as between Heaven and Hell. Those who, in spite of this axiomatic truth, still advocate that the people of Louisiana should barter away their rights, are unfit to be trusted.

UNCLE BILLY OBJECTS TO CIVIL RIGHTS.

[Wallace Putnam Reed in the Independent.]

I "interviewed" Uncle Billy, a good colored friend of mine, the other day, on the question of civil rights.

"Don't want nuffin mo," said Uncle Billy. "Got too much already fur dis niggah."

"How is that Uncle Billy? Is it not a good thing to be equal before the law?"

"Now, Marse Boss," grunted Billy, plaintively, "dar's jist whar de misery comes in. We're ekal befo' de law an' dar yer hit our weak pint. Befo' de law, ef niggah stole a chickee an' pig, yer jerked him up, guv him thirty-nine lashes an' let him go. But jist let a culind pussun try it now! Yer hauls him 'fore court and sen's him to de penitentiary just like he was one of yer poor white trash. Dat's what 'tis to be ekal 'for de law!'"

I suggested to Uncle Bill that this might be obviated by being a little more honest.

"Marse Boss," interrupted Billy, "we can't run agin natur. It's nat'ral for niggah to steal pig and chicken, fryin' size. Yer know it is, an 'taint no use tryin' to stop us. Now we uns are willin' to let you uns alone, and you all jist let us alone on this pint. We're powerful weak on dis pint, Marse Boss."

Just here a perverse and disloyal spirit tempted me to hint to Uncle Billy that the colored people were indebted to their Republican friends for this change in their status.

"Well, den, Marse Boss," said he, "all Ise got to say is, de law's got be changed Mus' hab a law for de white man and a law for de black man."

Strange as it may seem, some of our best citizens echo Uncle Billy's sentiment. They are inclined to view the negro's minor transgressions in a lenient light, and I know that some of our Democratic judges impose lighter penalties upon colored men for small offences than they would do in cases where the guilty parties were white.

Before Uncle Billy left I asked him how he would like to sit down at the table with white folks at the hotels.

"Great Goddlemighty!" exclaimed the good old man. "I allow you'se tryin' to make fun o' dis chile. Why, you knows yourself dat no culled pusson ebber lets a white man see 'em eat if dey kin help it."

This is strictly true. The ordinary Southern negro will not eat in the presence of a white spectator.

"Well, Uncle Billy," I said, "it is very evident that you don't want any civil rights."

"Not anyting me,' I tank you," replied Billy. "Nearly done ruined now. Hev to pay my own doctor's bills: lost all my money in the Freedmen's Bank; nebber got no forty acres an' de mule dey promised me; an' can't help myself to a little chicken, fryin' size, widout gwine to de penitentiary. I'se got 'nuff civbil rights!"

The above is no production of the fancy. It is a true incident, honestly told, and it is impossible to talk to the country negroes without hearing just such things as I have related.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed on first reading:

PROTECTION OF FISH.

Act for the protection of the fish of the State.

MARKET STANDS.

Act to prohibit market stands on public highways of cities of first-class within five squares of any incorporated market house.

Act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Act providing for making and repairing public roads in different townships of the Commonwealth.

Act to secure a stricter accountability of certain public officers of counties of the Commonwealth.

COUNTY ADVERTISING.

Act authorizing County Commissioners to select newspapers for official county advertising.

ACT REGULATING ELECTIONS.

A further supplementary act regulating elections in this Commonwealth.

Act to empower water companies, gas companies and bridge companies to merge their corporate rights and franchises into other incorporated companies.

Act to fix a standard of weight for bark used for tanning purposes.

SOLDIES' ORPHANS.

Act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to procure volumes proprietory family of Pennsylvania, held by the Historical Society for publication as part of the colonial records.

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations relative to bonus to be paid by corporrtions upon the renewal of their charters.

JUDICIAL.

Act relating to judgments and decrees by divided court.

Act authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to prescribe by-rules in court cases in which affidavits of defence may be required and the time and manner in which judgments shall be taken for want of affidavits of defence.

Act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandize, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have liens.

A supplementary act extending the act of May 16th, 1864, to passenger railway companies, validating all acts done or proceedings had by any passenger railway company under such act, and a supplement to an act fixing a time for the organization and municipal inauguration of Mayors for all cities of the Commonwealth.

Act repealing an act to regulate the election of school directors in sub-districts in Pittsburgh.

MECHANIC LIENS.

A supplementary act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings.

Act authorizing the shareholders in incorporated bridge companies to cast one vote for each share of stock in all elections held by such companies.

Act for monthly return days in courts of the Commonwealth.

Act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers or koarding house keepers.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Petitions, memorials and resolutions were presented.

BILLS IN PLACE.

By Mr. CHRISTY—Act relating to the ventilation of bituminous coal mines.

INSURANCE.

Also, a petition of citizens of Pittsburgh asking the repeal of the act of March 28th, 1867, relating to foreign insurance companies as imposes a tax of three per centum upon premiums.

SANITARY.

Act asking the establishment of a State Board of Health.

Act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep.

THE STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. REIGHARD again called up Mr. Smith's (Berks) resolution to investigate the State Treasury.

An amendment, offered to commit the investigation to the Auditor General, was voted down.

Dilitary motions were made, and also motions to adjourn, which were voted down.

The previous question was called, on which less than a quorum of the House voted, many members refusing to vote.

A call of the House was then ordered and the Sergeant-at-Arms was requested to close the doors.

The resolution to investigate the State Treasury passed finally by the following vote—Yeas, 89; nays, 66.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mr. GRAHAM read in place an act fixing the salaries of county officers of Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny doing away with all fees.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The act providing for withdrawal from corporate limits of cities of second class, of boroughs consolidated with said cities under special acts of Assembly, was negatively reported. The above has special reference to the South Side wards of Pittsburgh, who are trying to secede from that city.

Messrs. WOOD and THORNTON actively championed the bill, and urgently demanded secession, while Messrs. Newmyer and Anderson opposed the same in committee.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Act authorizing the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle outstanding claims for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

STATE BANKS.

Act to authorize State Banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing National Banks under provisions of the several acts of the State.

BAIL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Act in relation to banks, incorporated and operating under the laws of the Commonwealth, authorizing them to receive deposits.

MUNICIPAL TERMS.

Act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of councils, and all city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people.

The bill to protect the children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades on third reading was fully explained, after which the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The Judicial Salary bill as amended and

ordered to a third reading makes salaries as follows: Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges, $7,000; County Judges, $5,000; Dauphin county, Judge Pearson, $5,900; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $8,500; Associate Justices, $8,000.

Wm. H. Mann, of Philadelphia, is here actively canvassing to have Philadelphia and Allegheny County Judges paid $7,000.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Local Option bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

The Local Option bill was taken up on third reading.

Motions were made to postpone, and have the bill come up in its proper order on the calendar.

Mr. ZERN moved that the bill be considered. Carried—yeas, 106; nays, 67.

Mr. FAUNCE insisted on the operations of the previous question, and the main question was directed to be put by a vote of yeas, 99; nays, 70.

The bill was then passed finally by a vote of 124 yeas to 54 nays.

THE PENN TOWNSHIP ROAD LAW.

Act to repeal the act entitled an act extending the Penn Township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins Townships in said county, approved the 27th of April, A. D. 1871, so far as said act relates to said Township of Indiana. Passed third reading.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at four o'clock.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Mr. HANNON—Act for the protection of employees of corporations.

NEW LIQUOR BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. ZERN—Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny. The above bill abolishes all distinction between tavern and eating house licenses and changes license fees from three hundred dollars to one hundred in cities and from one hundred to fifty in the county; abolishes all imprisonment for a violation of the provisions of any law now in force in Allegheny county; provides that all persons licensed as hotel, inn, tavern, eating house or saloon keepers in cities or boroughs of Allegheny county shall be classed "city," and required only to pay one hundred dollars, and all persons so licensed in townships shall be classed "county," and required to pay a license fee of fifty dollars.

Act permitting the sale of liquor in the borough of West Elizabeth and the township of Jefferson.

Act to create a commission to examine the prison records and to select therefrom the names of prisoners deemed worthy of Executive clemency to be pardoned in commemoration of the one hundreth anniversary of independence.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Act fixing the compensation of arbitrators under compulsory arbitration laws of the Commonwealth.

Act authorizing the holding of Orphan's Courts other than regular commissioned Judges in certain cases.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock in special session, to consider on first reading the act for the taxation of corporations and the repeal of tax on bituminous coal.

Messrs. Mitchell, Irwin, Christy, Carson, Huhn, Morgan (Lawrence), Foster (Schuylkill), Fincher, Piper, Brown (Erie), Parker and Lusk discussed at length the merits of the bill.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were demanded, which resulted in yeas, 49; nays, 110; so the bill falls.

Adjourned at 10:15.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 3, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. W. A. WALLACE resigned his seat as State Senator.

THE FREE PIPE BILL.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Finance, reported as committed the Free Pipe bill, and asked that their report be read. It is as follows:

The Committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 66, known as the Free Pipe bill, to inquire as to the manner in which the bill will affect the revenues of the State beg leave to report that the revenues of the State will be affected by diminishing freights on railroads to such an extent as to make it necessary to supply the deficiency by the imposition of further taxation, and the friends of the bill suggest a tax on oil to be transported through the pipes proposed to be laid down, but as this cannot be done by the Senate, your committee return the bill as committed with this report.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny)—Act appropriating $10,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh.

OUTGOING SHERIFFS.

By Mr. NEWMYER—To authorize outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by a salary to deliver to their successors all unfinished and executed writs and processes of every description.

SPECIAL DETECTIVES.

By Mr. NEWMYER—To provide for the appointment of special detectives by Assistant District Attorneys.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The act to protect children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades was passed.

DIVORCES.

A supplement to an act regulating divorces on the application of a relative or the next friend of a lunatic wife was passed.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The act fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, of Judges of the several Judicial districts and separate Orphans' Courts was passed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were put on first reading.

NEW COUNTIES.

Act for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth.

TAXATION.

Act relating to the taxation of personal property.

Act for the appointment of a Commissioner to revise the tax laws of the Commonwealth.

Act defining a limitation for prosecution for forgery.

Act to authorize defendants to produce and examine witnesses in preliminary hearings before magistrates, making it mandatory upon the committing magistrates to hear such evidence when demanded.

A supplementary act relative to landlords and tenants.

A supplementary act relative to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, providing that stockholders shall be liable to suits of laborers and operatives after a return to execution of nulla bona.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons.

A supplementary act giving bounty on ox scalps in Butler county.

Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and re-unions.

Act to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases amongst horses, cattle and stock.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at four o'clock.

The following bills were read:

By Mr. CARSON—Act to repeal the tax on bituminous coal to one cent per ton instead of three.

BENEVOLENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Act appropriating money to different state institutions were read the first time.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Act to regulate the practice of dentistry.

Act to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto.

CAMP MEETINGS.

Act empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force.

HEALTH OF MINERS.

Act to provide means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines.

Pending consideration on the bill the House adjourned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Clerk of the House appeared at 12:20 with the bill to provide against the invasion of States to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections, known as the Force bill, and announced its passage by the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the bill be read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

The bill was then read by title. Messrs. Bayard, Thurman and others objected to the reading to-day, and it remains on the Vice President's table till to-morrow.

THE TAX BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill.

VENING SESSION.

Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment to the Tariff bill, so as to provide that the increase of tax on tobacco shall only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

THURMAN'S POLICY—REDUCNIG EXPENDITURES IN PREFERENCE TO IMPOSING ADDITIONAL BURDENS UPON THE PEOPLE.

Mr. THURMAN said it was assumed this bill would increase the revenue of the Government not less than $30,000,000. It would be admitted on all hands that no such tax should be levied unless there was an overruling necessity for it. To impose such taxation, unless there was an overruling necessity for it, would be little less than a crime. It had not been demonstrated to his satisfaction that the receipts of the government would not meet the current expenses. The Senator who had charge of this bill said the national honor was involved in keeping the sinking fund intact. He did not agree with him there, and hoped to show the Senate that the sinking fund provision was no part of the contract between the government and its creditors, therefore, the honor of the government was not involved, in the keeping of that fund intact. The object of that fund was to secure a reduction of the debt at the rate of one per cent. per annum. The law was passed in 1862, and from that time to 1874, a period of twelve years, more than twelve per cent. of the debt had been paid. The government had more than complied with the law. He favored the reduction of the army to 15,000 men, which would save ten million dollars per annum. The country formerly had an army of nine thousand men, and he believed an army of that size now could do all the service required. One-half of the expense of the navy might be spared, and that would save probably fifteen million dollars annually. The Government could burn one-half of its ships and get along just as well as it does now. In conclusion he said the most rigid economy must be practised by the Government and by the people of the country befpre the end of the present troubles would be reached.

After further debate, the amendment of Johnson, providing that increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act, was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to strike out the first and second section providing for the levying and collection of a tax of ten cents per pound on all kinds of coffee, and two cents per pound on all kinds of tea. Lost.

The bill was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 29.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The resolution in regard to reseating the members of the Louisiana Legislature was agreed to without division.

Mr. HOAR then moved the adoption of the resolution sustaining the Kellogg Government. Carried—ayes, 163; noes, 89. Messrs. Pierce (Mass.), Sener and Smith (Va.), were the only Republicans voting no.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency bill appropriating $1,800,000. Ordered printed.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to the Conference Committee.

The Conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Hoskins in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.), appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of a suit for the recovery of Rancho Panoche Grande in California, the McGarahan claim against the New India Mining Company. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 100; nays, 56.

The Committee rose without making further progress on the bill, and then, after the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Buckingham by Messrs. Starkweather, Kellogg, Hawley (Conn.), Wilson (Iowa) and Potter, the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, to go on then with appropriation.

EVENING SESSION.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole (Hoskins in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

A discussion took place on the item for the support in the insane asylum of the District of Columbia of the insane of the army and navy who have become insane "from causes arising during their service within three years after leaving the service."

A motion was made to amend the paragraph so as to admit all persons who have become insane since their entry to the service.

The amendment was strenuously urged by Mr. Butler (Mass.) and resisted by Messrs. Garfield and Hale (Maine) on the ground that men who had served in the volunteer service and might subsequently become insane should be treated in the States where they resided.

A TILT BETWEEN BUTLER AND HALE.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Butler cast a fling at the Committee on Appropriations as being willing to buy pictures at $25,000 each, and not willing to admit insane soldiers into the Government hospital.

Mr. HALE (Maine) asked Mr. Butler who it was that had offered the resolution directing the Committee to buy a picture "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation?"

Mr. BUTLER said he had, but he had not meant to starve and filch it out of insane soldiers.

Mr. HALE—You wanted us to buy a picture and the House went back on you. Do not put your bad rubbish on the Appropriation Committee when you sent it there.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, you were not directed to report it.

Mr. HALE—We were directed to take steps to buy the picture.

On motion of Mr. Garfield of Ohio, an item of $8,500 was inserted for the relief of the suffering poor of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Force bill was read a second time by title. Mr. Bayard objected to a third reading and it was laid over.

SOLDIERS BOUNTIES.

The Senate then proceeded with the bill to equalize bounties, &c.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by adding an additional section repealing all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers on account of disloyalty.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment so as to include soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

After some discussion Mr. Alcorn withdrew his amendment.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were demanded, and resulted in—yeas, 30; nays, 30; being a tie vote.

The Vice President voted in the affirmative, and the bill was passed.

When the fact was announced, there was applause in the galleries, but it was promptly checked. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Canover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich), Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—30.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Chandler, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton (Ind.), Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Mass.) Morrill (Vt.), Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton and Washburn—30.

Messrs. Clayton and Schurz who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Messrs. Hamilton (Texas) and Gordon who would have voted in the negative.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved that the Senate take up the bill to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government known as the Tax and Tariff bill. Agreed to—Yeas, 26; nays, 25.

EVENING SESSION.

The Tax and Tariff bill being unfinished business, Mr. Johnston moved to indefinitely postpone it, and upon this motion he addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill allowing W. P. C. Lee to bring suit in the Court of Claims for the Arlington estate, and then withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to amend the bill so that the increase of duties provided by the act shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard on or before the fourth day of March, 1875, instead of the 10th day of February as named in the bill.

Schurz's amendment was rejected.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate the question being on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole yesterday, that the increase of the tax on tobacco should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to non-concur. He said the amendment was of no importance, and as it would send the bill back to the House thus endangering its passage, he would be glad if the Senate would strike it out.

The motion of Mr. Morrill to non-concur was agreed to—Yeas, 39; nays, 27, Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Clayton, Fenton, Hamilton (Texas), Jones, Sherman, Sprague and Stewart voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. THURMAN spoke against the bill, and said there was no necessity for hot haste. If there was any necessity for keeping this sinking fund intact, it could be done by the next Congress which would meet in a few months, and there would be plenty of time then to act on the subject.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment—Yeas, 39; nays, 29; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Crogn, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Washburn, West and Windom—30.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Fenton, Goldthwait, Gordon, Hagar, Hamilton, (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Johnston, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ogiesby, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wright—29.

Messrs. Logan and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative, were paired with Messrs. Robertson and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Agreed to, and the Senate at 1:30 A. M. proceeded to consider the bill.

THE HOUSE.

After the close of the report of last night's session, a number of amendments were made and at 3:50 A. M. the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed and the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

Immediately after the House met this morning, the rules were suspended and the bill for the government of the District of Columbia was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. A number of amendments were adopted, after which the bill was passed.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, from the Select Committee on a Breach of the Privileges of the House in the arrest of Whitelaw Reid while attending as a witness before the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on a civil process. Passed.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill and the House proceeded to act upon them. The amendment fixing the salary of the New York Postmaster at eight thousand dollars was concurred in.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Senate amendment as to the Franking document being reached, Mr. Tyner said he was instructed against his own judgment to recommend concurrence in it, with several verbal amendments, which would make it read as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, the Congressional Record, or any part thereof, or speeches, or reports therein contained, shall, under a written frank of a member of Congress or delegate, (to be written by himself) be carried in the mails free of postage under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and that public documents already printed or ordered to be printed for the use of either House of Congress, may pass free through the mails on the frank of any member or delegate of the present Congress written by himself until the 1st of December, 1875, provided, that speeches reproduced from and printed otherwise than in the Congressional Record, and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress, shall not be construed as public documents or be embraced within the provisions of this section.

Mr. GARFIELD appealed to the House to vote down this attempt to re-open the franking abuse.

Mr. KASSON called for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. TYNER called for the tellers on the yeas and nays. The tellers were not ordered.

The amendment was then agreed to—Yeas, 113; nays, 65.

The next important amendment was one reviving the franking privilege in respect to garden seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and to agricultural reports emanating from that department.

After some observations by Mr. Tyner against the amendment it was concurred in—yeas, 133; nays, 95.

THE RESOLUTION CENSURING SIMON CAMERON RESCINDED.

Mr. SCHOFIELD offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 30th of April, 1862, adopted a resolution censuring Simon Cameron for certain alleged irregular proceedings as Secretary of War in the matter of purchasing military supplies at the outbreak of the rebellion, and

Whereas, On the 26th day of the ensuing month, the then President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in a special message to Congress assumed for the Executive Department of the Government the fullest responsibility of the proceedings complained of, declaring in said message that he should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if he should leave the censure to rest exclusively or chiefly on Mr. Cameron, and adding that it was due to Mr. Cameron to say that although he fully approved of the proceedings, they were not moved or suggested by him, and that not only the President, but all other heads of departments were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That this House, as an act of personal justice to Cameron and as a correction of its own records, hereby direct that said resolution be rescinded, and that the rescission be entered on the margin of the journal where said resolution is recorded.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Arkansas Affairs.

After a short debate the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Arkansas question, and was addressed by Mr. Poland, Chairman of the Special Committee, in advocacy of the views reported by the majority, of the resolution that the existing State government in Arkansas should not be interfered with either by Congress or by any department of the general government.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the substitute offered by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, for the resolution reported by the Committee, the substitute being that Brooks having been elected Governor under the Constitution of 1868, and that Constitution never having been overturned or abrogated, and being still in force is the lawful Governor of the State.

The substitute was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 152, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Conger, Crooke, Curtis, Darrale, Donnan, Dunnell, Field, Fort, Harmer, Hathorn, Hays, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Lawson, Lewis, Lofland, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McDill (Wis.), McDougall, McNulta, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Parker (Mo.), Pelham, Phillips, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Rapier, Ray, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Snyder, Sprague, Stowell, Sypher, Taylor, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Wallace, Walls, Ward (Ill.), White, Wilbur, Williams (Ind.), and Wilson (Iowa)—79.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Cannon, Cnittenden, Clark (N. J.), Clark (Mo.), Clarke (N. Y.), Clayton, Clements, Clymer, Cobb (Kans.), Comingo, Cook, Colton, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounse, Danford, Davis, Dawes, Dewitt, Durham, Eames, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Gunter, Hale (Me.), Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Conn.), Hereford, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunton, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Knapp, Lawrence, Laughredge, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), McLean, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker (N. H.), Perry, Pierce, Poland, Potter, Randall, Ransier, Ray, Read, Richmond, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Tayler (Ind.), Sayler (Ohio), Schell, Scudder (N. Y.), Sener, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (N. C.), Southard, Speer, Stanard, Standiford, Starkweather, Stephens (Ga.), Stevens (Mass.), Stone, Storm, Strait, Thomas (N. C.), Thomos (Va.), Thompson, Vance, Ward (N. J.), Wells, Wheeler, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitehorn, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mich.), Willie, Wilson (Md.), Wolf, Wood, Woodworth and Young (Ky.)—152.

The next question was on the resolution reported by the Committee that no interference with the existing government in Arkansas by any department of the United States government is advisable.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas, 149; nays, 80.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Hazelton of Wisconsin in the chair) on the Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $2,496,556, and revives the appropriation to the amount of $1,761,327.

After disposing with only three pages of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Upon the assembling of the Senate today the call for the morning business was dispensed with, and by unanimous consent the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed.

After the adoption of numerous amendments, the bill was read a third time and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on Indian Appropriation bill, made a report which was concurred in.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to relieve political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, and it was indefinitely postponed. He said the Committee reported adversely not because his ship was sunk by Kearsage, but it appeared in the testimony that Semmes was charged with cruelty to an American seaman somewhere, and until that was explained, the Committee could not report favorably.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Commerce without amendment.

After the adoption of numerous amendments the bill was reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sherman demanded a separate vote on the Hennepin Canal amendment. It was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 17.

Mr. WEST demanded a vote on Eads amendment for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the amendment so as to fix the rate of interest at five per cent. instead of six. Agreed to.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were then agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 6.

Pending further discussion on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the Senate at one A. M. proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the meeting of the House, it went into Committee of the Whole (Hazelton (Wis.) in the chair,) on the Deficiency bill.

The consideration of the bill was temporarily interrupted to permit the presentation of the report of the Conference Committee on the Postoffice appropriation bill. (Randall in the chair.)

Mr. TYNER made a report, and in reply to questions, stated that the action of the House in regard to the franking privilege was substantially carried out in the agreement of the Conference Committee. Lest the fact that he was on that Conference Committee might lead to the supposition that he was in favor of the partial restoration of the franking privilege, he desired to say in justice to himself, that he had been opposed to it all the time, but that he had not been disposed to antagonize, and expressed the wish of the House on that subject.

Mr. SPEER—You shed no tears over the result reached. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYNER—I have not said that.

In reply to further inquiries as to the proviso inserted by the House excluding from the freedom of the mails speeches reproduced from and printed otherwise than in the Congressional Record, and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress, he stated the Conference Committee had concluded that by the language of the amendments such speeches were already excluded, and therefore the proviso had been stricken out as surplusage. In regard to the franking of garden seeds, the word "garden" had been stricken out, so as to make it general in its application to all seeds transmitted by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. SPEER—Are these documents and seeds permitted to go through the mails free on the written frank of the members?

Mr. TYNER—Undoubtedly, until the first of next December, 1875, and that applies to all documents printed or ordered to be printed by Congress.

Mr. HALE (Me.)—Does not this report restore the franking privilege with the exception of the correspondence of members?

Mr. TYNER—Not permanently, but until the first of December next in all respects except as to the correspondence of members. The provision as to agricultural reports and seeds is permanent.

The report was concurred in.

TERRITORIAL RAILWAYS.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories and giving to railway companies the right of way through public lands made a report, the principal point in which was the striking out of the proviso giving States that may hereafter be organized in such Territories control over charges for transportation and freight, the same as if such right of way had been originally granted by them. the report was agreed to.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

A DIGRESSION.

After making some progress in the bill, the Committee rose, so as to allow the Conference report to be made on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The report was made by Mr. Maynard, and was to the effect that the Committee had been unable to agree, the point of dispute being as to the pay of certain clerks of the House.

The House voted to insist on its position and ask another conference, the same conferees to represent the House.

The House then went back into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Finally, at a quarter past four, the Committee rose.

Mr. NIBLACK took the chair, and Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended in Committee fo the Whole. The bill was then passed.

Mr. POTTER (N. Y.) then moved the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Jas. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the impartiality, efficiency and distinguished ability with which he has discharged the trying and arduous duties of his office during the 43d Congress

Mr. BECK—I second that motion.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The House then took a recess until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail investigation directing copies of testimony to be laid before the next House and before the United States District Attorney, looking to proceedings against Wm. S. King and John G. Schunacher; also to deprive newspaper correspondents involved in the matter from the privileges of the reporters gallery. Agreed to—Yeas, 126; nays, 17.

THE CONTESTED LOUISIANA CASES DECIDED.

Mr. HARRISON (Tenn.) called up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections declaring Pinchback not elected as a member from the State of Louisiana at large, and George A. Sheridan elected and entitled to a seat. Resolutions were agreed to by a vote of 123 to 39 and Sheridan took the oath of office in which he has barely fifteen hours to serve.

Mr. ROBINSON (Ohio) called up like resolutions in the case of Mr. Sypher declaring the latter (who is the sitting member) not elected from the First district of Louisiana and Lawrence (the contestant) entitled to the seat.

The resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 134 to 84 and Mr. Lawrence came forward and was sworn in, taking the iron clad oath. He has about fourteen hours to serve as Representative.

HOW BUTLER WANTS TO GET THROUGH HIS PET SCHEMES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass) moved that the rules be so suspended that the House may now proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, the Senate Civil Rights bill to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and all remaining bills to be considered under five minutes debate, subject to points of order, which, if sustained, may be overruled by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. RANDALL—I consider that is an unsafe way of proceeding. It is a most dangerous way.

The SPEAKER—What is dangerous in it?

Mr. RANDALL—Because bills may be reached against which points of order will be raised, and then the majority might pass them.

Mr. BUTLER—Why should it not?

Mr. RANDALL—I think that in the hurry of the last hours of the session we should not do it.

The SPEAKER—It does not allow any bill which appropriates a dollar to pass by less than a two-third vote.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS—I desire to know whether, under that arrangement, Colorado and New Mexico bills could not be passed by a majority vote.

The SPEAKER—Any bills that do not appropriate money or property can be passed.

Mr. CESSNA—If the gentleman from New York does not want Colorado and New Mexico bills passed, four-fifths of his political friends do, and he wants to stand in the way of the majority of the House.

Mr. RANDALL demanded the ayes and nays on Butler's motion (the main object of which was to pass the Colorado and New Mexico bills.)

The motion was rejected—Yeas, 145; nays, 93; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS then moved that the rules be suspended and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of bills on the Speaker's table in order to refer the Civil Rights' bill to the Judiciary Committee, and leaving all points of order in force, and that no bill be passed except by unanimous consent, or a vote of two-thirds, and that if asked for, five minutes debate be allowed by each side on any bill.

The next two bills on the calendar were those for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States. The vote on the first was—Yeas, 164; nays, 76; so the bill was passed by necessary two-thirds vote and now goes to the President for approval.

The vote on the admission of New Mexico was then taken up and resulted in yeas, 134; nays, 85; so there not being two-third in the affirmative the bill was defeated.

The Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and disposed of as follows:

The Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

For the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. Rejected.

To extend the time for the completion of the railroad from St. Croix river on the lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield. Rejected.

To set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackidac, Michigan, as a National park. Passed.

Both the House and Senate were in session at 3 A. M.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

General Desolation in Portions of the South and West.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—A Gazette's Fort Wayne special says: A sleet storm prevailed there all night and to-day, detaining railroad trains considerably. Reports from above Fort Wayne give accounts of a heavy snow, averaging two feet in depth. The Grand River Valley, and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw roads have been unable to start trains. The Fort Wayne and Jackson road has with difficulty got more trains over their road, making no attempt to run others Their express trains each way to-night have been abandoned, and unless the storm ceases they will probably get nothing through to-morrow.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ALABAMA.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Commercial's Bridgeport, Alabama, special says: The greatest flood that has visited that region since Noah's, with one exception, is now sweeping down the Tennessee Valley. All the low ground about Chattanooga is submerged, and there is great loss of property. Every railroad leading into the city is badly washed, and whole sections are submerged. The East Tennessee road is cut in twenty places. The Atlantic road has lost many bridges. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is under water for miles, and has lost heavily in bridges. The Nashville road is also a great sufferer. The great bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport is in danger, but as it is heavily weighed down with loaded cars, it is thought that it may be saved. The river is still rising slowly. The destruction in fences, stock and houses for three hundred miles up and down is very great, the greatest ever known with the possible exception of the flood eight years ago.

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN MICHIGAN—TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

DETROIT, March 1.—The most severe snow storm of this winter commenced last night, accompanied by a heavy east wind snow which continued falling during the night. It changed to a fine sleet this morning and continued during the day with no prospect of abatement. The storm has extended over the whole lower portion of the State to such an extent as to almost and on some railroads as to entirely prevent the running of trains. The mail and day express on the Michigan Central, arrived here three hours late. All other trains have been abandoned, with the exception of an express each way to-night which will make an attempt to get through. The Detroit and Milwaukee road have been unable to get any trains over their road to-day. The Grand River Valley between Jackson and Grand Rapids is blocked by snow. Only one train which left Grand Rapids on that road this morning was compelled to return, being unable to get through the snowdrift. Trains on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, between this city and East Saginaw, are making poor progress with but little chance of getting through to night. No trains arrived at East Saginaw over that road to-day. Trains on the northern division of that road, between East Saginaw and Lunington, are running on time, the storm not being extended north of the latter place. There is no snow at Reed City or Ludington to-day. Trains on the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore, between Kalamazoo and Muskego, are entirely suspended. Trains on the Grand Trunk, between this city and Port Huron, are four to five hours late, with a prospect of trains to-night being cancelled, although the snow has not fallen to a depth of over eight inches. The fine sleet which has fallen to a depth of about six inches, has impeded railroad travel throughout the State.

THE FLOOD IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, March 1.—The river has been at a stand since this morning, covering Market street from the river to Ninth street, submerging the Union Depot, Commercial, Vanhorn and Read Hotels. Very nearly all the business houses on Market and Ninth streets of South Chattanooga are submerged, and a great many houses in the main part of the city. One man, who was intoxicated, was drowned on Saturday and two last night, one of whom was colored. The other was the chief engineer of the Chattanooga Iron Company's works named Jones. This comprises all the fatalities known. Railroads are cut in every direction, consequently there were no mails to or from the city for several days past, until now a steamer has gone down the river with the mails and passengers to Bridgeport where it will meet the train for Nashville. Only one telegraph wire remains up and its loss is momentarily feared.

STEAMER GOTHENBURG WRECKED.

Over 100 Persons Believed to be Drowned

LONDON, March 4, 5:30 A. M.—The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux Islands in Bass Strait, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. She had on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-five. Of these only four persons are known to be saved. Three boats filled with passengers and crew are yet to be heard from. The steamer had a large cargo which included 3,000 ounces of gold.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease During the Month $6,680,183.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,151,992,500
Five per cent. bonds	572,137,750
Total coin bonds	1,724,130,250
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	8,779,670
Legal tenders	382,072,147
Certificates of deposit	45,855,000
Fractional currency	44,104,963
Coin certificates	22,260,400
Total without interest	495,101,511
Total debt	2,242,689,431
Total interest	26,426,736
Cash in Treasury—Com	75,766,803
Cash in Treasury—Currency	10,319,097
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	45,855,000
Total in Treasury	$ 131,800,181
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,137,318,989
Decrease during the month of February	6,680,183

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by United States	26,264,102 34
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,724,214 29
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,539,888 05

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Effects of the Bill—Hotels Closed to Avoid Incurring the Penalties for its Infraction.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The proprietor of the Park Hotel closed his house to-day to the public, to escape incurring the penalties of the Civil Rights bill.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.—In consequence of the Civil Rights bill and fearing trouble, both the principal hotels here cancelled their licenses and closed.

TEXAS.

Municipal Election in Galveston—Democrats Make a Clean Swe

CLARA MORRIS.

This lady is rusticating for her health's benefit, and enjoying the mud baths of Santa Barbara, from which point she writes the following entertaining and characteristic letter to a friend:

The journey was a little too much for me. Oh, that dreary, dreary ride of ennui and pain. How we rattled and banged for days and days over wearying plains and then climbed the long reaches of desolate hills, in the teeth of icy blasts, make remembrance a nightmare. And how I have worked here, stimulated to effort by the warm sympathizing hearts of this wondrous people. I remember your telling me once that crossing the Rocky Mountains seemed to enlarge human nature, making a Californian out of a man as a grizzly bear might be supposed to be made from our little brown fellow. They nearly killed me, kind hearts. I had a physician four and five times a day, was carried to and from the theatre, while between the acts we had a procession with an almost lifeless body carried to and from the dressing-room. But how their enthusiasm stimulated me. When acting or called before the curtain I seemed full of rare old wine.

I am better to-day, and have been out for a long drive. I got out the phaeton when we gained the beach and sat myself down upon the hot sand under a blazing sun, and basked like any little animal. The weather is simply perfect; while you are shivering in pulverized ice mountains, I, in the open air, draw in great mouthfuls of health-giving, delicious air, and giving in return a mouth full of pain.

We have had two earthquakes and a fire. The last I did not mind to any disagreeable extent. I am used to that article, having been burned out twice at midnight. But I must confess the earthquake left me very cold about the lips and shaky in knees and elbows. Much as I fear lightning, I prefer heaven's artillery, however loud or crashing it may be, to this ague in the earth. It is so horrible to feel the solid, everlasting earth giving way under one. Think of the thin crust, on which we bustle out our little lives, with the molten fire beneath.

On Saturday night, or rather morning for it was half-past 3, we were awakened by a cry of fire. We are on the top floor, with but one stairway, and the first was at the head of the first flight—pleasant that to one who does not believe in cremation. I was equal to the occasion. I told H. to take the jewel-case, and I seized my birds and dog. Could'nt help laughing at the absurd idea that seized me that if we did cremate we would appear before St. Peter with all our household goods. But assistance came, and the fire was extinguished, and returning to bed, I slept that sleep of peace and innocence that comes from a matinee and night performance.

I have visited the Chinese quarters, been in their eating-house, their Joss-houses, and their opium-dens. I was received with high honor at their theatre, and taken behind the scenes. What a sight! They had one small department to serve as wardrobe-room, green-room, and general dressing-room. The place was crowed with men, no females act, you know, the men taking female parts. Where are dear Mrs. Stanton, Susan, and Dickinson, that this is permitted? A number of actors were changing their costumes, and the cool indifference, not to say gravity, with which they stripped themselves to the bare brown skin in my presence, was startling. I had some difficulty in finding a nook I could fix my eyes on without being shocked. While I stood looking about me, so as to avoid male chemise in the abstract, one almond-eyed gentleman approached, and smiling, asked:

"You-ee act-ee?"

I nodded in the affirmative; whereupon he shook his brown little hand from out his long, flowing sleeve, and extended it to me with a genuine American grasp. The manager then remarked:

"Ell muchee *bin* act-ee."

And every actor present, more or less dressed, nodded and smiled, and I nodded and smiled back again.

I then visited the kitchen, for, mon ami, the Chinese actors live in the theatre, and their sleeping-dens, pah, I sicken as I think of them. The leading man receives $700 (gold) a year and his rice. Happy thought! Why not engage Mr. Hector Buskin for two thousand a year and his liquor, or Helen Lofty and her bouquets?

And now, kind heart, adieu. Next week I do not act. Only think of it,—no dresses, no wigs; no rouge, no rehearsals, no fear of critics (!) no fear of failure through utter prostration. I go to the mud-baths of Santa Barbara to see if, like Antæus,—was that his name,—I can gather strength from touching mother earth. Would I could send in my letter some of this sunshine, some of this delicious air. But I send kind remembrances, with the prayer that they may be the same.

QUEER IDEAS.

A well known resident of Sacramento once in a year or two goes on a spree for a brief period and when he "sprees," he does it thoroughly. The last time he refreshed himself that way, he visited, about midnight, a saloon in which there is a wide strip of matting in front of the bar. He was, not to put too fine a point on it, very drunk, and while essaying to imbibe a glass of ice water, benumbed, rolled from the matting out upon the oil cloth, and as the water from the glass in his hand fell over him, he imagined that he had fallen into a pond, and struck out to swim, flopping about upon his stomach like a becalmed turtle, until some one raised him to an upright position. He is now 'at it again." Last evening on Second street, between I and J, feeling very pugnacious, he endeavored to quarrel with parties whom he happened to meet, but they would not accommodate him. Presently he observed his shadow, thrown by the moon upon the fence, and, imagining that it was a man advancing to attack him, he ejaculated, "How dare you approach me; you scoundrel?" and struck out at it. Being a little top-heavy, he lost his balance and fell, and as he straightened out upon the ground yelled lustily, "Take him off!" Take him off!"—[Savannah Union.

SAYS the Johnstown Voice: An extraordinary instance of longevity is George Hildebrand, Sr., who lives a mile north of East Conemaugh. He was eighty-eight on the 12th day of October last, and is still hale and hearty, and travels about the premises quite comfortably. He was married twice, and is the father of twelve children by the first wife and three by the last.

LOUISIANA.

Opposition to the Wheeler Compromise Manifested.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—An effort in the Conservative caucus to reconsider the vote of yesterday accepting the Wheeler compromise failed.

Speaker Wiltz entered a protest against the Conservatives returning to the hall of the House from which they were driven by hostile bayonets till they can do so without stultification or any concessions whatever. About thirty members afterwards signed Wiltz's protest adopting its sentiments.

Petitions for and against the adoption of the Wheeler compromise have been in circulation among the business men of the city during the day, and have received very numerous signatures. Many cotton factors and others interested in staple products have signed a call for a meeting tomorrow night to protest against the adoption of the Wheeler proposition. On the other hand, large numbers of wholesale and retail merchants have signed a declaration in its support. The majority of the newspapers are in favor of adjustment.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Times says: There is a marked change in the popular feeling in favor of the Wheeler adjustment among Conservative property holders and business men. Everything indicates that Kellogg has come to the front with renewed strength in the ranks of his adherents.

The Bee asks the Conservative caucus to reconsider their decision while there is yet time, and says their action yesterday was a deplorable submission.

The Picayune says: We believe that a vast majority of the reflecting people of this city approve the position of the Conservative caucus, and we regret to learn that a movement is on foot to give an intelligible expression to this fact.

The Bulletin calls on every man who shouldered a gun on the 14th of September to come forward tomorrow evening and give his opinion of the compromise.

The Republican says of the compromise: The basis of the arrangement will be satisfactory to moderate men, Republicans or Democrats. It follows that Gov. Kellogg will no longer be looked upon as a usurper, but his authority will be recognized, and he will receive the support of the necessary majority to carry out the reform measures proposed.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ALTOONA boasts a colored Notary Public.

A LITTLE child of Col. Fry, living near Williamsburg, Blair county, was burned to death a few days ago.

THE Tribune of Altoona, a Local Option town, advised its readers to keep their saloons closed on election day.

MR. J. J. BURNS, a prominent and highly respected citizen of St. Augustine, Cambria county, died on Wednesday last.

A LITTLE child of Mr. Wm. Reed of Johnstown died a few days ago from injuries received by hot coffee spilling upon it.

JOHN NELSON, of West township, Fulton county, claims to be the possessor of a watch which once belonged to Gen. Knox, of Revolutionary fame.

THE Huntingdon people voted down water works at the last election. They must be close readers of the local columns of Pittsburgh papers.

A THREE year old daughter of Joseph Gray, railroad agent at Blairsville Intersection, was choked to death by a piece of pear lodging in her throat on Friday of last week.

SAYS the Altoona Sun: Mr. Lew Zimmerman, a school teacher in Woodbury town-hip, this county, died suddenly on the evening of the 9th inst., caused by eating heartily of frozen food for his dinner that day, producing spasmodic strictures of the heart.

THE Huntingdon Local News, a spicy little semi-weekly conducted by Messrs. Lindsay and Willoughby, will be issued daily during the session of the M. E. Annual Conference at that place. The Conference assembles on March 17th, and continues in session six days.

THE house of Mr. Philip H. Jones, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, about seven miles northwest of Ebensburg, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Mr. Jones was away from home, and his wife was feeding the stock when the fire originated. Two little children, a boy three years and a girl two years old, were burned to death. The mother was compelled to stand off a few yards and witness the destruction of her property and the burning to death of her little ones. It is supposed one of the children set fire to the building while playing.

DIED AT THE DINNER TABLE.

AN ALLEGHENIAN DROPS DEAD WHILE EATING DINNER.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, on the body of J. Garreis, who died very suddenly at his house on Taggart street, Second ward, Allegheny. It appears that the deceased, who was employed as a laborer at the roundhouse of the Fort Wayne road, had returned from his work, and had just sat down to his dinner when he dropped over dead. He was enjoying his usual health. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. The deceased was a German, was forty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE LEGISLATIVE VISITORS.

The Legislative Committee on Appropriations visited the Penitentiary and Dixmont Hospital on Saturday. In the evening they held a meeting in this city, when Chancellor Woods appeared before them in behalf of the Western University, asking that an appropriation of $100,000 be given the institution for the purpose of founding a school of mechanical arts. Dr. Woods narrated the advantages of such a school in a neat and telling manner. The Committee heard him attentively but made no promises in regard to the matter. They returned to Harrisburg yesterday.

POCKET PICKED.

A German woman came to the residence of Secretary McGonnigle of the Poor Board, on Saturday, and stated while crying bitterly, that she had come from New Castle to collect some money; that at the Fort Wayne Railroad depot on Federal street, she put her hand into her pocket as she stepped up to buy a return ticket and found that some one had anticipated her. She appeared to be frightfully distressed and said that her husband would whip her nearly to death when she arrived at home without the filthy lucre. The Secretary was not at home, and the woman was told to call again which she had not done at last accounts.

WALTON & Co'S. miners at West Elizabeth make the following proposal in lieu of the one proposed by their employers (three cents per bushel and half store pay:) First, three cents per bushel and all cash; second, twenty-five per cent. reduction on house rent, fuel and coal; third a request that the company erect a shop where the miners can sharpen their own tools or else a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the work when done by a company blacksmith.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—TOUCHING THE BOARD OF HEALTH—THE ILLEGAL COURSE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE IN COMPLETING THE NEW WATER WORKS—THE LOWRY ENGINES PRONOUNCED A FRAUD AND FAILURE—OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY—PERSONAL TAXES AND TAX COLLECTORS.

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Finley in the chair.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on the Board of Health, presented a report. He said the proposition of the Board to establish it as an independent body had been the occasion of the appointment of the Committee. He had made diligent inquiry, and found that no bill could be passed by the Legislature which would authorize the change proposed. The new Constitution, to his mind, prevented the establishment of any further independent parts of the city government.

COST OF RUNNING THE MACHINE.

As to the expense of running the Board, he said there were six inspectors who each received a salary of $800 per year. They are commonly known as "smellers," and their duties were to go around hunting nuisances. Many good men would be willing to do the same duties for a dollar and a half a day. Then they have a Health Officer, salary $1,500; but that is a reasonable salary. Then a physician at $400, and a meat inspector at $2,500. The Judge thought it was very unreasonable to pay such a large salary to an inspector, while the physician only gets $400 a year. But then he said the inspector was a good worker at the polls, and was needed to the politicians and butchers. He had also heard that neither the physician nor the inspector were attentive to their duties, but rather stood on their dignity. And then, he said, there is an attorney at $200. But, taking the whole together, while there was a number of exhorbitant items, the Board was conducted in about the same manner as the other departments of the city government.

A WORD COMMENDATORY.

Dr. Gallagher followed with a word in favor of the Board. A well conducted Board of Health was indispensable to all large cities. The Doctor then referred to the efficiency of such organizations in the case of epidemics, and related one case wherein the city had derived great advantages from the labors of the Board. In regard to salaries, he thought that of the physician should be indorsed. His duties were just as onerous and his labors as efficient as those of the Meat Inspector, and that the salary of the latter should be decreased to about $800, which would be a reasonable remuneration.

PRONOUNCED A CONSUMMATE NUISANCE.

Mr. Hugh Bole desired to say a word in regard to the inefficiency of the Board. He thought the army of "smellers" were very derelict in their duties, for the greatest nuisance constantly existed at the Point, but no effort was ever made to abate it, and when the citizens annoyed from the nuisance reported the case, the Board acknowledged their inability to abate it. He thought the whole Board a consummate nuisance.

Judge Mellon said he coincided to a great extent with the views expressed by Dr. Gallagher, but thought the nuisance system should be changed. The policeman should be required to report any cases of nuisances that existed, and thus the salaries of the "smellers" could be saved.

THE CITY ATTORNEY SHOULD BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The city charter originally provided for the election of the City Attorney by the people, but the city Ring in 1868, in order to increase its powers and give it the direction and control of this important office, provided a supplement, to be enacted by the Legislature, taking the power to elect the City Attorney from the people and placing it in the hands of the Finance Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare an act to restore this power to the qualified voters of the city where it rightfully belongs.

PERSONAL TAXES—TAX COLLECTORS.

Resolved, That said committee prepare an act to repeal the act imposing ten per cent. on those neglecting to pay personal taxes within the limited time and allowing them ten per cent. discount for paying the same into the city treasury within the proper time, or such other modification of law as may relieve it of its present oppressive features.

Resolved, That said committee prepare legislation to take from the City Treasurer the power of appointing tax collectors and restore the same to the qualified voters of the respective wards.

Resolved, That said committee be also instructed to prepare proper legislation that would make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment in the City Controller to allow or sanction the payment of any bills not authorized by law.

ILLEGAL COURSE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on Water Works, presented a long preamble, and a set of resolutions, setting forth that the Water Committee is violating the general law in not letting the contract for completing the new Water Works, and in carrying on the work under their own supervision. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into, and take legal advice in the matter, with a view to stop this illegal course and ascertain whether the committee men are liable personally to the city for the loss occasioned by their disregard of the law; or whether the Controller is liable on his bond for work known to him to be done not under contract.

WHY IT IS THUS.

Mr. Charles Meyran, a member of the Water Committee last year, explained that Mr. Douglass, the contractor for the water works had failed, and that was the reason the committee had taken it upon itself to complete the works, with Mr. Lowry as manager. After the failure however, the contract should have been let again he said. The present method affords great opportunity for fraud. While he was a member of the committee Mr. Lowry would come in with a great long pay rolls, giving this man $2 a day and another of the same occupation $4 50 a day. When asked why different wages were paid men who performed the same duties, he would reply that one man was more valuable than another, and all the committee could do was to pay them.

THE LOWRY ENGINES A FAILURE.

The Lowry engines are a great failure He had so informed the committee at different times, but they said, 'we have spent so much money on them now, let us finish them." Ae felt assured the engines would never perform the work their inventor said they would, and that they would prove a great expense to the city.

Mr. Bole also thought the engines were worthless and could never be made to perform the work Lowry said they would. One feature connected with the purchasing of the engines was especially worthy of mention. Had the contract been let according to law the city would have been secured against loss in case the engines did not work, for the contractor would have to give bond. But if the Lowry engines prove a failure, as has already been the case, the city will be short of the whole amount. He continued at some length, pointing out the defects of the engines and also of the water basins.

The resolutions offered by Judge Mellon were then adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Mellon and Gallagher upon the former resolutions, and Messrs. Mellon, King and Ward upon those relating to the water works.

After further discussion, adjourned.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Benjamin F. Heath, charged with embezzling public moneys, and indicted in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas, was brought before the Court, identified and a writ for his removal to Kansas issued.

In the matter of Thos. Miller, Beaver county, bankrupt, on the petition of the assignee, with proof of notice to lien creditors, an order was made for the sale of real estate discharged of liens.

S. Frankenstein; bankrupt, Clarion county. The return of Marshal Hall as provisional assignee, was presented and approved.

Albert Newberger, Erie, Pa., bankrupt. On bill in equity being filed, a restraining order was granted against certain execution creditors. The 26th proximo was appointed as the day for hearing the argument upon the application.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Frank Wolff, for selling liquor on Sunday Wm. B. Ross, prosecutor was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Wm Smith, of Penn township, for selling liquor without license, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs.

In the case of William Simpson and James White, indicted for nuisance John P. Hornish prosecutor, a nollo prosequi was allowed on payment of costs.

Owen Fitzimmons, Wm. Riddell and P. McNamee, convicted of nuisance John P. Hornish prosecutor, were fined six and a quarter cents and costs, the nuisance having been abated.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the admiralty cases of Andrew Ackley vs. the tugboats Leopard and Little Giant, Riter and Conley were allowed to intervene for their claim.

Thomas M. Marshal Esq., made a motion for a reduction of bail in the case of Henry Sweet, indicted for counterfeiting. The bail has hitherto been fixed at $10,000. After an argument it was reduced to $5,000.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

MAN SHOT AT A LIBERTY STREET SALOON—HIS INJURIES LIKELY TO PROVE FATAL.

On Saturday at midnight a shooting affray occurred at W. H. Cook's saloon, No. 431 Liberty street, opposite the Union depot, that will in all probability be attended with fatal results. It seems a young man named Barney Sullivan ordered a glass of beer, which he drank and refusing to pay for it, a quarrel arose between him self and the proprietor, when the latter drew a seven shooter and fired at Sullivan, the ball striking him just above the right nipple and entering the lung. The wounded man was conveyed to Dr. Todd's office on Penn street, where his wound was examined. He was then removed to the house of his brother and sister on Twenty-first street, where he lies at present. Although the wound is a very dangerous one, his friends had hope that he might ultimately recover, as he rested easily until five o'clock last evening. At that hour, however, he began to grow worse, and at ten o'clock last night was in a very critical condition. The physician thought he could not possibly live till daybreak.

Cook was arrested shortly after the affray and is at present confined at the Central station house. He acknowledges that he fired the shot but claims that Sullivan struck at him. Word was sent to Mayor McCarthy last evening to take the deposition of Sullivan, but it was thought unnecessary to do so, as Cook acknowledged to a couple of officers that he fired the shot, Sullivan is a man about twenty-five years of age.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING FEBRUARY.

The following is Register Gray's report for the month of February:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Louis Schmidt	Henry Buege	$ 600
John Zweidinger	Peter Habe man	10,000
Patrick Shields	Joseph Mitchell	5,000
Catharine Metzger	Henry Metzger	5,000
Catharine Schane	Andrew Schane	1,000
Dora Bastion	George K Flower	1,000
Daniel C Mead	Naomi E Mead	1,000
Wm Best	Richard Best	450
James W Gunday	James Grier, Esq. J Nelson Ewing	1,500
Henry M Noble	Wm H Noble	1,000
Chas W Anshutz	Wm K Woodwell	300
John Rossfelt	Michael Rossfelt	1,000
Mary J Ward	Samuel Severance	12,000
Temple H Valentine	Henry R Chalfant	2,000
John McKenna	Thos McKonha	8,000
John G Troemel	Caroline Troemel	500
By Thos Hewett	Ezra Barratt	1,000
Wm J Hamill	Hugh Hamill	1,000
Margaret Hawthorn	David Hawthorn	300
Joseph Pappart	Augustine Pappart	200
Samuel C Curtis	John G Curtis	2,000
Gunther Perzel	Mary Perzel and John Kaiser	3,000
Elizabeth Hahn	Christopher Hahn	2,000
Wm G Giles	Sarah Giles	2,000
Dr Isaiah Ward	A J Donthett	10,000
John J Lewis	Frederick B Lewis	100
John Hamerstein	Ruth Hamerstein, Peter Hoffnagle	500
James H Ewing	David M Wilson	2,000
Phillip Fine	Jacob G Leize	100
Caroline Walther	Henry Heinemann	600
James M Irwin	Wm A Stipe, Esq	15,000
Mrs Forbes J Baillie	D Baillie	500

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Mary Musser	Andrew Shane.
James P Alcorn	Samuel C Haslett.
John C Armsberg	Bernhard Weiker.
Sebastian Dash	Peter Bolster.
John S Hall	Edward House.
John W Quirk	L J Quirs.
Sarah Goodall	John J Glass, Joan Ra-h.
Yost Ruch	Jacob Ruch, William J Ruch.
Patrick Ingoldsby	Rev. John Hickey, G L B Festerman, Esq. Susan Conn ily.
Martin Connolly	Patrick Smith, Patrick M Cullough.
Samuel Neely	Samuel B Neely.
David Craw	Isabella Crow
John Erdner	Anna J Erdner.
James Reynolds	James Reynolds.
Francis Schuettinger	Alex Calhoun.
Andrew S Calhoun	William H Starrett, Henry Keil.
Adam Keil	August Keil.
Sarah Holeate	George Booth.
Susan Young	T B Dickson.
Jacob Schmidt	Henry Ruge
Dr John B McGrew	Rev Wm L McGrew.
John Fraub	Maria Anna Fra b.
John Martin	John R Martin.
Mary Cahill	Dennis Green.
Gottlieb Wahr	ines Wahr
Jacob Marks	Simon Kaufman.

JAIL CALENDAR.

LIST OF "SPIRITS IN PRISON," WITH THE CHARGES ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE TRIED.

Following will be found the list of prisoners to be tried at the March term of the Criminal Court, which begins to-day: There are three men under indictment for murder, viz: Philip Murray, charged with the murder of James White at Zug's mill, in September last, and William Murray and Frederick Meyer, who are charged with the murder of the farmer, Gotthardt Wahl, on the Perrysville road, in November last. The other offences and prisoners are as follows:

Felonious assault and battery—Samuel Merriman, John Finn, Teddy Finn, James Dougherty.

Highway robbery—John Fletcher, Clifford Smith.

Embezzlement—Thos. R. Sill (two charges), George Hutchinson, Wm. Backley.

Larceny—W. H. Ray, Wm. Ragan, J. E. Thurston, alias J. Emanus, Patrick Connelly (two charges), L. Hartin, John Smith, James Myers (two charges), Pahl Fritzinger, Van Kennedy, Henry Myers, James Russell, Chas Temberler, James Butler, Bridget Roney, Alice Fitzjaus, John Robinson, Wm. Speelman, Wm. Geisty, H. Crider, Wm. Hall, John Gleason.

Conspiracy—David Croft, Samuel Rothermell.

Burglary—John White, Wm. Speidle, Michael Touey, Tim O'Sullivan, John Denning, James Myers.

Arson—Thomas R. Owens. Larceny by bailee—Henry Shrum. Misdemeanor under Livery act—William B. Hanlon. Breach of the peace—Walker Sellery, John Droyer, Chas. Turner. Selling liquor without license—Bernard Speh. Forgery—James Davidson. Seduction—Valentine Greno. False pretenses—Wm. Kauffman. House breaking—James Myers. Attempt to rape—Patrick Lyons. Barratry—David Croft. Assault and battery with intent to kill—John G. Armstrong. Attempt to steal—James Hewitt, John Young. Entering a building with intent to commit a felony—C. H. Brown. Assault and battery—Tim Collighan alias Adam Task, Walker Sellers, John Dempsey, William Peter, Wm. Dirkee.

FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Nebraska-Kansas Relief Executive Committee has appointed the undersigned to receive all donations (except money) from the farmers and others. Seed, wheat, oats, meat, flour, etc., are much needed.

Will not the farmers of our section aid their unfortunate neighbors on the frontier, so that next year suffering may not be worse than this? Ship to No. 367 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WM M'CREERY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
S. S. MARVIN,
Committee.

County papers please copy.

ASTHMATIC troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat, are usually overcome by Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all coughs and colds.

MWS&W

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS.

The general impression of the public in regard to filling teeth appears to be "that it is no use spending money for such a purpose as the teeth will decay and go in a few years anyhow." Those who think so have formed their opinions from their own or their friends' experience with poor operators, who merely remove part of the decay, and form the cavities a little larger inside than at the orifice, and then stuff something into them in such a manner that it cannot drop out. The decay, however, goes on under the stuffing and in a few years increases to such an extent that the teeth are totally destroyed and ready for extraction. These stuffers are by some considered good dentists because they fill so rapidly. They sometimes crowd in over a dozen in an hour. Their prices are very low, but if you figure up how much money they receive for an hour's time, and then know that their "fillings" are worse than worthless, you may conclude that their work is dear at any price. Now we want everybody to know that the natural teeth *can be* treated and filled in such an artistic and scientific manner that decay will be altogether arrested and the teeth preserved for life. Thousands of Dr. Scott's patients have filling in their teeth which were inserted fifteen and twenty years ago, and they are in perfect condition yet and will remain so as long as the parties live. The secret of the Doctor's success in preserving teeth consists in the fact that sufficient time and skill are devoted to all operations to perform them in the most thorough manner, and no part of the work is hurried or slighted in the smallest particular no matter whether the price agreed upon will pay a profit or entail a loss. He has lately reduced his prices fully fifty per cent., and guarantees all future operations to be performed in as good or even better style than ever. His large establishment is located at 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth (late Hand) street, and we would advise those who want their dentistry done in the most scientific manner and at a very moderate price to give him a call.

FIFTH WARD ALDERMANSHIP.

Messrs. J. K. P. Duff and J. H. Callahan on Saturday presented a petition in the Quarter Sessions Court asking for an examination into the election in that ward by which Alderman McMasters claims his seat. J. J. O'Brien, the contestant, alleges that Jno. Murphy, an election officer stuffed the ballot box in the first district; that only nineteen votes were returned for contestant; whereas, he can prove that twenty-four votes were given him; that at least one non-resident voted, and that had it not been for such alleged stuffing and fraudulent voting petitioner would have been elected. A hearing was fixed for the 15th of this month. Fred Magee on behalf of Alderman McMasters filed a motion to quash the proceedings on the ground that charges were not sufficiently specific.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "numerous" police force in Allegheny, burglaries and theft are as numerous as heretofore. The other day Mr. Munhall's house was robbed of a gold watch and one hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. Mr. A. M. Voight's house, on Liberty street, was also entered on Friday night or Saturday morning, and a small amount of money, and several hundred dollars worth of jewelry taken.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

On the first of January we commence Extensive Improvements in one of our Salesrooms, during which the Goods in two rooms will have to be crowded into one. This compels us to Reduce Stock on hand nearly one-half, to do which at once, we offer from to-day, DECEMBER 11th, our entire stock AT LOWER PRICES than first class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.

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PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 12,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to repeal an act approved May thirteenth, A. D. 1871, entitled an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, ale and beer, in certain boroughs and townships in the county of Allegheny, so far as its provisions relate or affect the borough of West Elizabeth and township of Jefferson
fe5-ltd&4t W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., rendering the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excesses in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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If your location does not suit you.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were favorably reported.

Act repealing the act to regulate the election of School Directors in sub-districts of Pittsburgh.

MAYORS' DUTIES.

Act fixing the time for the organization of municipal and legislative departments of Mayors for all cities.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Act to provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts of other municipalities, or incorporated districts evidenced by bonds and certificates issued prior to the 20th of April 1874 was passed.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ENGINEERS.

Act for promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines, was also passed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

The entire session was taken up by bills on second reading.

PIPE LINE.

On the Philadelphia Wharf Company bill, an attempt was made to insert a fourth article into it giving courts the power to incorporate companies to construct pipe lines. Not agreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 20.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Act fixing the salaries of judges of the State was amended on second reading, making the salaries of city judges at $5,000, county judges at $4,000, leaving Allegheny judges the same as last year.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Birch and Alexander Representatives elected, were duly qualified and took their seats.

Mr. GRAFF reported from the Committee on the Coal and Mining act providing for the better security and health of bituminous coal miners as committed.

The new county bill was made a special order for Wednesday evening next.

THE CASE OF RINGGOLD.

Mr. TONER moved a reconsideration of investigation in the Ringgold case. Agreed to.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. ZERN moved the second reading of the Local Option bill.

Mr. LONG submitted the following:

Resolved, That this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, with instructions to amend and report the same with amendments providing for the enactment of a general license law and the submission of the question of license or no license to a vote of the people.

Mr. PARKER rose to a point of order that the motion to recommit would entirely change the character of the bill.

The SPEAKER decided that point well taken.

Mr. LONG appealed from the decision of the chair.

The decision of the Speaker was sustained—yeas, 151; nays, 17.

Mr. PLUMMER called the previous question, which being sustained the bill passed its second reading without division.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) read in place a bill to regulate the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors in the Commonwealth.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

The act to provide for the removal of county seats passed its first reading.

The appropriation bill passed its second reading.

The balance of the afternoon session was taken up with bills on second reading.

Adjourned at 6 P. M.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The bill directing the manner in which Judges shall be detailed in Allegheny county, to hold criminal courts was passed and signed by the Governor.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Act relating to a stay of execution where the bail is likely to prove insolvent.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Act to make valid all bonds heretofore issued by cities of the third class.

SEPARATE COURTS.

Act to authorize the holding of separate courts the same time in counties in which the court constituted two or more law judges.

Acts relating to investments held by executors and other fiduciaries and fixing the compensation of township election officers.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The Judicial salary bill was taken up. Yesterday's vote fixing the salaries of country judges at $4,000 and city at $5,000 was reconsidered, and the motion voted down.

A sharp debate then ensued on Dill's motion to fix the salary of Philadelphia judges at $6,000 and Allegheny at $5,660.

Mr. RUTAN stated that he had an intimation that the Supreme Court would decide any bill unconstitutional that fixed the compensation of Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges below that what they received when the Constitution was adopted. The Philadelphia Judges received five thousand from the State and two thousand from Philadelphia, and Allegheny Judges five thousand from the State and one thousand from Allegheny county.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday.

EARNINGS OF MINERS.

Mr. STANTON introduced a bill fixing a common basis from which to claculate the earnings of miners.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Wm. G. White, Charles, Evans, Clark H. Johnson, Wilbur F. McKelvey and Jas. B. Phillips of Pittsburgh, Wm. H. Sterrett of Allegheny city and Jas. Green of Oakdale station were nominated by the Governor for notaries public.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. LUSK'S resolution that hereafter no debate on bills on first reading shall be allowed was laid over.

ROSENMILLER ADMITTED TO HIS SEAT.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections reported that Rosenmiller of Lancaster was entitled to his seat was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny) offered a resolution that hereafter appropriation bills shall have precedence over all others. Laid over.

LICENSE FEES.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality to ascertain and report the amount charged in the several counties for licenses to sell liquor. Referred.

THE PROPOSED TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. SMITH (Berks) moved to resume the consideration of the resolution offered by him on January 15th, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury.

Mr. MITCHELL raised the point of order that the resolution could only be considered under the head of unfinished business, which order had not yet been reached.

After considerable debate Mr. Smith withdrew his motion.

The committees reported numerous bills when the House then adjourned till Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

SENATOR WALLACE

will resign his seat on Wednesday next, and will proceed to Washington the same day and take his seat in the next Senate. His many friends here will regret to miss his genial society, and his place in the State Senate will be hard to fill.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Unfinished business being the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decisions of questions arising thereon, was then called up.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend so as to provide for the appointment of two tellers on the part of the Senate instead of one. Agreed to.

He also moved to amend so as to provide that certificates of electoral votes shall be opened, presented and acted upon in alphabetical order of names of States, beginning with the letter "A." Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment striking from the first and third sections the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which Houses are assembled, may be submitted and determined in like manner as questions which may arise concerning electoral votes. Agreed to.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the general provisions of the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Edmunds and Morton.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the second section in regard to duplicate returns from the State was amended so as to read "that returns only from such States shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separate, shall each decide to be true and valid returns."

Mr. MERRIMON spoke in opposition to the bill.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House continued its session all last night, passing the time in the following manner,

The caucus Force bill came up to be voted on, and the Democrats refrained from voting, and as the Republicans could not keep in the hall a full majority from their own ranks, the vote would show a quorum not present, and then there would be a call of the House, with all its tedious prospects connected. When these were all over, and further proceedings under the call dispensed with, the House would come back to the real question of the consideration of the bill, and again the Democrats would refrain from voting; and, again, in absence of a quorum, another call of the House would be entered on and so on to the point of beginning.

Finally, at two o'clock P. M. Mr. Coburn moved to take up the Force bill, upon which Mr. Eldridge raised the question of consideration and demanded the ayes and nays which were again ordered. The vote stood—ayes, 170; nays, 89.

The bill was then read at length.

Mr. CONGER then moved an adjournment stating that he did so at the request of many members who had been setting in the hall for over twenty-nine hours without sleep and without their regular meals.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1875.

THE SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed.

By Mr. THURMAN—To strike out in the fourth section, in regard to the qualifications of jurors, the words "or of any State," so it would read, "no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude. In support of his amendment he argued that Congress had no power, under the Fourteenth Amendment, to prescribe qualifications for jurors in State Courts.

A TILT BETWEEN THURMAN AND MORTON.

Mr. THURMAN said there was not a State or Territory in the Union, outside of Wyoming, where women were qualified to sit in a jury box, yet they received equal protection of the laws. Children under twenty-one years of age were not allowed to sit on juries, yet they had equal protection of laws. The equal protection of laws was one thing and political privileges another. He would never be willing to give the colored men of this country more privileges than the white women of the country. [Applause in the gallery.]

Mr. MORTON said his friend from Ohio fell back on the ladies. He (Morton) was sorry that the Senator clung to old ideas entertained before the war.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator from Indiana replied to his argument by saying the Senator from Ohio falls back upon the ladies. That was the logic of his learned friend. That was the reasoning of a leader of the Republican party on this floor. He (Thurman) acknowledged he adhered to opinions which he had well considered. He (Thurman) did not make Richmond speeches one year, and say the negroes ought not to be allowed to vote and then become their chief champion before the speech had passed out of the mind of those who heard it. He (Thurman) was too much of an antediluvian for that, and he hoped he never would be anything else. He was no such gymnast as the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio congratulated himself that he had undergone no change in the opinions he had before the war. During the war and since the war. This was a frank admission, an admission that all his notions in regard to slavery, in regard to the rebellion and the right of the government to put it down, all these moss-covered notions were still held.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator from Indiana could not put words in his mouth which he did not utter. When the Senator (Morton) quoted any words of his (Thurman's) in regard to slavery, the war or any other subject, he would acknowledge his error if he had been in error or would defend his opinions.

The question being on the amendment of Thurman, and no Senator desiring to speak, the chair (Carpenter) was about to take a vote when Mr. Bayard raised the point of order that under the agreement yesterday a vote could not be taken before two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. NORWOOD then addressed the Senate at length in regard to Southern affairs, and the recent troubles in Louisiana especially.

Before concluding the Senate adjourned till half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling the consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed, and Mr. Norwood continued his speech in regard to Louisiana and the condition of affairs in the South.

Mr. BAYARD then took the floor and argued against the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

The evening session was attended by fifteen Senators.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the meeting of the House, this morning, a proposition was made by Mr. Randall to the effect that if the Republicans would agree to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and discuss it until five o'clock, when a recess should be taken until half-past seven o'clock, at which time the Force bill should be taken up for discussion only, the opposition would not insist upon the reading of the Journal, which would consume several hours.

The Republicans accepted the proposition and at twelve the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill.

Pending discussion the House adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House (Tyner in the chair) proceeded to the discussion of the bill to provide against invasion of States and to prevent the subversion of their authority and to maintain the security of elections. There was an average attendance of members and the gallaries were crowded.

Mr. BIERY spoke in advocacy of the bill. It was midnight when he commenced to speak, and there were very few members present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed.

After a long debate, a vote was taken on Thurman's amendment to amend the section in regard to jurors, so that it should not apply to State Courts, and it was rejected—Yeas, 26; nays, 40. Messrs. Carpenter Ferry, (Conn.), Hamilton (Texas), Schurz, Sprague, and Tipton voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The bill was finally reported to the Senate, and no amendments having been made in Committee of the Whole the question was upon its third reading.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—Yeas, 38; nays, 26, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Authony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Harvey Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—38.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Ferry (Conn.) Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Texas), Hamilton (Md.), Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman and Tipton—26.

The Tax and Tariff bill was then taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

VENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Morrill (Vt.), who had charge of the Tax and Tariff bill yielded the floor to Mr. Ramsey, who called up the annual Post-route bill and it was passed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KASSON submitted a report from the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation, accompanied by resolutions which were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE FORCE BILL.

The discussion on the Force bill was resumed.

Mr. G. F. HOAR (Mass.) offered an amendment to Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the opeartion of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Mr. BUTLER accepted the modification.

The previous question was seconded by 135 to 40, and the main question was ordered—yeas, 169; nays, 105.

The first amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.) modified at the suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, limiting the territory in which the thirteenth section is to be applicable to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and limiting its term to two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress. Adopted—yeas, 164; nays, 100.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon to strike out the thirteenth section, the one providing for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Lost—yeas, 121; nays, 139.

The following Republicans voted aye: Messrs. Buffington, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Cotton, Crouse, Crutchfield, Dawes, Farwell, Foster, Garfield, Hale (Maine), Harrison, Hawley (Conn), Kasson, Kellogg, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), Perry, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scudder (N. Y), Sener, Shoemaker, Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Thornburg, Wheeler, Willard (Vt.) Willard (Mich.), and Williams (Mich.)—35.

Mr. CANNON voted against his own amendment.

The next amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. E. R. Hoar to strike out the first, second and fourth sections. Lost—yeas, 120; nays, 125.

The sections that were proposed to be struck out are those that provide against the invasion of the State by "two or more persons," and that to punish registration officers who are State officers for a violation of duty.

The Republicans who voted for striking out the first, second and fourth sections were: Messrs. Banning, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Chittenden, Clark (N. Y.), Crouse, Dawes, Eames, Foster, Gooch, Hale (Me.), Harris (Mass), Harrison, Hawley (Conn.), E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McDill (Iowa), Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scudder (N. H.), Sener, Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (N. C.), Stanard, Stevens (Mass.), Strait, Wheeler, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), and Williams (Mich.)—38, and all the Democrats.

The next question in regular order was on the engrossment of the bill. Passed—yeas, 139; nays, 108.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and it was passed—yeas, 135; nays, 114.

The Republicans voting no were Messrs. Banning, Burchard, Burleigh, Crounse, Crutchfield, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hale (Maine), Harrison, Hawley (Conn.), E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McGrary, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scuddor (N. Y.), Sener, Shoemakes, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (N. C.), Stanard, Starkweather, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.) and Williams (Mich.)—33, and all the Democrats.

The bill is the same as already published except that the thirteenth section in reference to the suspension of habeas corpus was amended so as to limit its operation to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and that the fourteenth section was added limiting the time for the thirteenth section to two years after the passage of the bill and to the end of the then next session of Congress.

The House then at midnight adjourned.

BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when Gen. Tracy resumed his opening address for the defense:

This plaintiff was a conspirator with Henry C. Bowen against the character of Henry Ward Beecher. If Henry C. Bowen should deny his ignorance of the letter demanding that Beecher should leave his pulpit, then I could not ask you to believe the plaintiff even against himself, but Bowen had backed out early. He did not want to go any further in that path and Tilton was forced to

SEEK ANOTHER FRIEND

After the letter of December 26, 1870, Beecher saw Bowen, and convinced him of his innocence and the falsities of Tilton's stories, and Bowen retracted his utterances, and during the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of that month, the defendant had no interview with Mr. Tilton or his wife in regard to how much the husband knew of their intimacy, and the counsel submitted that this was not the action of a guilty man. Mr. Beecher did not know, contended the counsel, what the charge was on which he was to quit his pulpit when he received the letter, nor was he aware of it until that stormy night on which the interview was had at Moulton's. On the 26th, Francis D. Moulton learned of the foolish act of his friend in sending the letter to Beecher, and said that Bowen would leave him alone to support the charge which he (Tilton) had made against Beecher. I appeal to the "true story" as written by Tilton to refute the evidence of Moulton and Tilton.

Counsel here briefly glanced over the various incidents contained in the "true story." He was interrupted by the usual recess.

After recess, Tracy said that Tilton, after he was deserted by Bowen, was placed in a position of great embarrassment. He had issued a challenge to one of the foremost men of the age, and he had nothing to support it but his own word. If he told Beecher that he had been deceived, the latter would ask him how he came to write so insolent a letter. If he said his wife had told him a story against Beecher, his wife would deny it. The

COOL AND CALCULATING VILLIANY

of Moulton here assisted Tilton. The Mephistopheles at Tilton's elbow suggested that as Mrs. Tilton was then lying sick, that was a good opportunity to secure a signature to a writing implicating Beecher. Mr. Tilton acted upon this suggestion. He turned away her nurse and companion, shut himself up with his sick wife, and finally persuaded her to sign a paper, the import of which she dimly it at all comprehended. She had no idea that it in any way did a wrong to Beecher, but believed it would ultimately be the best for him and for all concerned. Tracy then asked who and what was Francis D. Moulton? He went on to say that he was a man eminently qualified to play the part which he had taken in this conspiracy. The jury had seen him upon the stand, and knew his coolness and plausibility, and he himself had confessed he

WAS A HEATHEN,

but he could present himself as an angel of light and he had so appeared to Beecher. Mr. Moulton, at the time when he became known to Beecher, was a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, one of the most prominent and respectable firms in the City of Brooklyn. This firm, like others which had dealings with the Custom House, needed a man who could secure favorable legislation and could serve the house to advantage in cases of difficulty with the Government. Moulton was the member of this firm who occupied this position. To succeed in his work it was necessary for him to have friends in high places who could influence the newspaper press. Tilton, whom he had known from boyhood, was such a friend. Tilton was then not only editor of the Independent, a journal which was originally religious, but which Tilton made largely secular. He was also a friend of Horace Greeley, and the latter was disposed to look with favor upon any one whom Tilton recommended. If Tilton was menaced with the loss of his position, Moulton was, therefore, menaced with the loss of an important source of his influence in business.

As a conclusion of a scathing denunciation of Moulton, Tracy said that he could only be painted by an artist, and that he had been so painted in Leonardi de Vincis in the picture of "The Last Supper"—the matted hair and angular features of Judas Iscariot formed a prototype of the mutual friend.

At this point made by the counsel, the audience fairly roared with laughter, and there were slight signs of approbation.

This was the man whom Tilton chose for his friend and confident. To destroy Beecher they resorted to this slander. We have seen how Mrs. Tilton was harassed to make this accusation against her pastor and this suggestion was made by the devil Moulton who had gone to Beecher's house and asked him to come to his house and hold an interview with Tilton. On the way he inquired the object of the interview, and Moulton said Tilton would tell him. Moulton, on the way, proffered his friendship to Beecher. When the latter asked him what he should do, Moulton replied, "I am not a Christian, but I will show you what a heathen can do." Moulton had been at some pains to explain to the public what his motives were in taking the course he did. He says he did it to preserve the peace of the respective families. He introduced this man whom he accuses of adultery to his wife's bedroom. That wife sympathized with the adulterer, and on one occasion kissed him on the forehead, but when the time came for his interests not to be served, the peace of the families, the welfare of Plymouth Church, and the danger of Christian society were left to take care of themselves.

All of this story, since the time of the Church Committee, has been inconsistent with the actions of the plaintiffs to sustain the charge of adultery. On that stormy night of interview, in Moulton's house, they brought Beecher there to make their charges against him, and those charges were not to be adultery. There were no charges of adultery until Mrs. Tilton left her home at the instigation of Mrs. Morse, and it was found that Mr. Beecher was in consultation with her and he was threatened with dismissal from the Independent. And this plot he hatched up with Henry C. Bowen. He

FORMED THIS CONSPIRACY

to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn, and this was the only question when Francis D Moulton entered it. If Theodore Tilton was a man of flesh, he could not have carried

THIS DREAD SECRET,

in his bosom for six months without making it out. Before this it was not adultery, in a charge of making improper proposals and advances to his wife.

Mrs. Tilton had forgotten the wording of her letter of accusation which she was forced to write. But when she met Beecher and knew the use that was being made of her letter, she hastened to write a letter of retraction. Theodore had ten days to prepare his statement and had access to all correspondence. In it he states that after Beecher left Moulton's the night of the interview he came to Tilton's house and he puts words in his mouth in the statement which amounted to a confession of his guilt. Mrs. Tilton was in bed asleep when Tilton returned that night. Her nurse was sleeping with her. She awoke hearing Tilton talking and was ordered to leave the room. She stayed in the next room and heard Tilton, in angry tones, forcing his wife to sign the explanation of her letter of retraction, saying that Beecher had extorted the retraction from her. Beecher had Tilton in his power when he obtained the letter of retraction and could have crushed him with it had he wished, and Tilton finding that he was in Beecher's power, obtained a letter from Mrs. Tilton to Moulton, asking him to get the letter of retraction from Beecher as she wished to burn it. Moulton, armed with this letter, went to Beecher's for the letter of retraction. Beecher asked what he should do if retraction was given up. Moulton pledged his word of honor that he would keep both the letters of confession and retraction or destroy them. Beecher said he did not want the retraction letter destroyed. The reason these papers were destroyed was because they did not contain a word about the charge of adultery, but only improper proposals. Was this paper destroyed with the knowledge or consent of Beecher? No! he would show them that this paper was not destroyed, if it was destroyed, until this conspiracy was hatched between Theodore Tilton and Victoria Woodhull for the destruction of Henry Ward Beecher. They would show them by the testimony of a man whose word was not questioned, that after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, Tilton showed to him a paper which he said was a copy of the document shown Beecher on the night of the 30th of December. This man asked Tilton if that was in the handwriting of Mrs. Tilton, but he replied that it was not; that the original was in Moulton's possession, and yet Moulton does not know when or from whom he received the letter from Mrs. Tilton asking for the letter of retraction. He did not remember if she was in bed or not at the time he got the letter. It was not very important, as characterizing this witness' conduct as to where he got the letter or in what manner, but it was important as to the credibility of his statement and as to the amount of belief to be placed in his testimony. Was the friendship of Moulton to Beecher a sincere one, after the former testifying that he had been a friend of Tilton's since his school days, and when he learned of Beecher debauching his friend's wife.

Tracy here interrupted his address and the Court adjourned for the day.

NEW YORK, February 26,—Gen. Tracy resumed his opening address this morning:

I come now to the alleged confession of his guilt that the defendant is charged with having made to Mr. Moulton and his wife. At the Church Committee, Tilton said that his evidence against Henry Ward Beecher was in writing. He did not there pretend that he had in his possession any real confession of Beecher. In Moulton's statement of August 21st, he stated Beecher had confessed to him, but that was given in general terms and not specifically. This was challenged, and it was not until his second statement that he came out boldly, and they would also remember that on his examination here he clothed his language in different terms to what he did in his second statement.

IMPORTANT DEFECTS IN MOULTON'S TESTIMONY.

You will remember how Moulton on the witness stand made the slip twice in regard to the words sexual relations. How in his second statement he omitted the word "sexual," and said when Beecher was confessing to him he used the word "relations." Moulton makes and invents the interview of January 2d with Beecher. Sunday came on the 1st of Januaoy in 1871 and the apology was written on that evening, and on the next day, which was the 2d of January, Moulton says he called on Mr. Beecher and had the interview. Now, gentlemen, the second of January of that year was New Year's day, when Mr. Beecher entertained over eight hundred callers, and we will show you that Moulton had no interview with him. The object of these interviews of Tilton and Moulton with Beecher in 1871 was to procure Tilton's return to the editorship of the Independent. They got Bessie Turner to retract stories with regard to

TILTON'S INTIMACY

with her. The actions of Tilton and Moulton, showed they knew that Bessie Turner circulated these stories and it was their interest to get her out of the way, to get her out of Brooklyn, so that she might not interfere with their plans; they attempted to put the responsibity of her absence on Beecher for circulating stories with regard to his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. They were careful to get her retractions of stories against Tilton that she had been instrumental in raising. Do you think, gentlemen, this retraction was obtained to benefit Beecher? You will readily see it was not. This retraction was obtained by Tilton and Moulton, who dreaded that Bessie Turner would appear in Court with a different story and they would have this retraction to bring against her.

REMARKABLE FACTS.

Was it not remarkable that the man who was alleged to have sent her away made no effort to obtain a retraction of her stories against him, but F. D. Moulton is the man who makes the suggestion of sending her away, when he tells Beecher that Tilton is not able to send her away or pay her bills. Therefore, when retractions were being got from every person who had circulated stories about Tilton and this girl, it was determined to send out of the way, and Beecher said let her go away and if Tilton is unable, I will bear the expenses. On January 3d or 4th, there is an interview between Beecher and Tilton at Moulton's house, when

MOULTON UPBRAIDS TILTON

for not showing hospitality at the meeting with Beecher. Was this the action of a friend when speaking to an injured husband for not shaking hands with his wife's betrayer? Then comes letters of February 7th to make a more complete reconciliation which these parties sought. Mrs. Tilton was aggrieved at the conduct of her husband and to her Beecher writes a letter asking her to live with her husband and make his home happy. In his letter to Moulton, he said his object was to see Mrs. Tilton's husband trusting and loving her with more even than the old love. Was this likely to be the conduct and expressions of a man who was charged with adultery?

The usual recess was here taken.

After recess, Tracy reviewed the plaintiff's relations with Mrs. Woodhull, claiming that Tilton's intimacy with her was not in the interest of Beecher but of his own free choice, and that he stimulated Mrs. Woodhull's publication of the scandal instead of trying to suppress it. Tracy then said that so long as Tilton was prosperous, he was as

SILENT AS THE GRAVE

concerning this scandal. As soon, however, as he was down and felt the need of Beecher's hand to lift him up, he began to agitate the matter. General Tracy said on approaching another part of his subject that he desired to make

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

I am charged with preparing questions for plaintiff's wife before she appeared before the Committee. The plaintiff says I told him so. Now, gentlemen, we will show you that I met Mrs. Tilton only thirty or forty minutes before she appeared before the Committee, and that I never told the plaintiff so. I was introduced to her by her step-father, Judge Morse, and it was so dark that I could hardly see her face. I went to the Committee and prepared them for Mrs. Tilton, and I said to her only the words, "Mrs. Tilton, do not feel offended at any questions that may be asked you, as they are not intended to give you offense." No such conversation as reported by the plaintiff ever occurred between Mrs. Tilton and me, and it is an unnecessary reflection cast by plaintiff on his wife. When I was consulted about the Woodhull publication by Woodruff, I did not then know Beecher nor Moulton. I then understood that my services were not to be professional, and were only as a friend of the firm of Woodruff and Robinson, and to be merely a friendly consultation. I desired to examine certain papers in Moulton's possession and therefore had an interview with him at his house. The Woodhull publication was gone over paragraph by paragraph, and Moulton denied

THE PISTOL SCENE

as he did here also. He denied giving Mrs. Woodhull the information contained in her publication. In reply to my question as to how the story of Mrs. Woodhull arose, Moulton said "I had better see Tilton." Mr. Tilton came up there before I left with a manuscript which he began reading to me. This was substantially the "true story," but the true story, as a complete document, was never shown me, and the only charges contained in that document were those of improper proposals. Tilton denied being the author of the Woodhull scandal as he also did here. They say that I proposed silence. Now this theory could not be true unless Tilton had said that the publication of his true story was the only way of meeting the Woodhull scandal and between two things

THE SAFEST COURSE

would be to preserve silence, this was the last time I was consulted by these parties and I stepped down and out of the case in December, 1872, and was out of it until after the publication of the Bacon letter when Moulton sent for me and said he wanted me to come again into the case; I was very angry on hearing of this publication. I went into Beecher's service as counsel at the instance of Moulton in June, 1874, when I learned of Tilton preferring charges of adultery against Beecher, and that he had changed his course of action; I went to him and told him that I did not consider myself bound to keep trust with him and was released from my promise not to appear as counsel for Beecher. I have consulted with my associates and they considered I was within the bounds of propriety in appearing in this case. This, gentlemen, said the counsel, is the history of my connection with the matter. The Court here adjourned. Tracy will continue his address on Monday.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Judge Fullerton, of the counsel for Tilton says: "Our side, instead of having any objection to hearing what Mr. Bowen has to say are going to invite him to the stand when we commence rebuttal, and we are confident he desires to speak the truth, and it is our intention to give him an opportunity to explain his connection with the parties litigant."

It is stated General Tracy has yet 250 pages of manuscript of his speech to read, which will take at least a day to complete. Beecher will likely be the first witness called by the defense probably on Tuesday, and will be examined by Messrs. Evarts and Porter and cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton. It is expected he will be on the stand ten or twelve days.

Bowen will not be called on the Beecher side. Bessie Turner and Mrs. Morse will be witnesses on behalf of Beecher, as will Mrs. Porter, with whom Mrs. Tilton boarded when she wrote the Catherine Gaunt letter to prove the alleged conspiracy. Beecher will be reinforced by Claflin, while Storrs, Halliday, Caldwell and others of his congregation, who will swear the subject of adultery was never spoken of until the meeting of the Church Committee in July last.

Little Ralph Tilton, about whose paternity doubts was raised in statements and testimony in the great scandal case, is reported dying.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Report of the Committee—The Investigation Recommended to be Continued at the Next Session — Suggestions Made.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The report of the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation concludes as follows: In order that another Congress may have it in its power to pursue this inquiry until the guilty parties, if any, are discovered, and that the disgrace belonging to such discovery may attach exclusively to the individuals involved and not rest upon the Forty-second Congress, as a body, they recommend that the evidence, and especially that relating to the money paid to these two parties (King and Schumaker), and to the action of Aiden B. Stockwell, be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be laid by him before the next House, of which body J. G. Schumaker and William S. King are members elect.

Mr. King is not a member of the present House, and not within its jurisdiction and the Committee is not prepared to make any recommendation affecting him except as embraced in the accompanying resolutions. It is evident that the testimony of Stockwell may be of vital importance to the credibility of Mr. Schumaker's evidence. The Committee therefore, think, that it may better tend to a just disposition of his case, to give an opportunity for further evidence with the strongest motive on the part of this witness to furnish a more satisfactory explanation of his connection with these disbursements.

THE ENORMOUS EVIL

attending the existence of an unregulated lobby, with license to appear before committees and urge measures upon members upon the fraudulent pretense that they are privately retained by interested parties calls for further legislation.

The Committee, in concluding their report, deem it necessary for the protection of Congress against future transactions as discreditable as those they have now brought under review, that a law should be passed requiring every person appearing and advocating measures for a private interest to appear in his own capacity as a retained attorney or agent. They present a bill designed to throw some guards around Congress and public interests in this respect.

The facts of this case also, they say, disclose that sums have been paid to influence action, or in reward of two employees of this House, and of persons entitled to the privilege of the reporters' gallery. Such practices, they say, merit the condemnation of the House. They also present in the bill a measure to prohibit in future this class of persons from using their positions corruptly or for pay to defer or procure the passage of any measure pending before Congress.

The Committee do not recommend further action in the case of the two employees of this House who, after the passage of the act received rewards as shown in their evidence, as they are informed that both of them have resigned.

OHIO NEWS.

THE number of miners employed at the shaft of the Steubenville Coal and Mining Company is seventy, and they are hoisting 7,000 bushels of coal per day.

DR. JOHN KILGORE of Steubenville has an old porcelan pitcher, which is quite a relic. It was presented him by his mother and to her mother by her brother in 1779. On one side it has most artistically worked in it the American coat of arms, surrounded with flags, pendants, emblems of husbandry, etc., inside of which appears, in quaint old type, a curious stanza of poetery.

THE BLACK HILLS.

AN EXPEDITION HEARD FROM.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa February 27.—A Sioux City Journal says: that Eph Witcher, a well known citizen of Sioux City, member of a recent expedition to the Black Hills, arrived at Yankton to-day. He reports having left his companions at the Stockade of the expedition within two miles of Haney's Peak on the box elder creek on the third instant.

Witcher says the expedition was composed of twenty-seven men, one lady and her son: There were six wagons, well armed, some mounted and supplied with provisions and mining tools. The expedition left here October 6th, struck Niobrara about a hundred and twenty miles above its mouth, followed the stream some distance, then struck across the country to a Point east of the Black Hills at the Cheyenne river, met a party of two hundred mounted Indians, held a peaceable parly with them. After reaching an apparently pass at the foot of the hills, they struck into the mountains, and after picking their way, reached a point within two miles of Haney's peak. In fifteen days from the date of their entry into the hills, they erected a stockade eighty feet long and built log cabins from an abundant supply of timber that they found. The cold weather greatly impeded their prospecting. They sunk twenty-five prospect holes and

STRUCK GOLD IN EVERY INSTANCE.

From the grass to the bed of the rock they found numerous gold and selver bearing quartz, lodes and the specimens Mr. Witcher has brought back are pronounced very rich. The party never saw an Indian while in the hills,

Mr. Witcher describes parts of the hills they saw as having magnificent valleys seemingly limitless, forests of pine, abundance of elk, deer and other game. The greater portion of the return trip was made through snow drifts over a trackless country in the most stormy and severe weather. They discovered in coming out of the hills what has been named Witcher pass, a good natural wagon road. This shortens the way out of the hills by thirteen days. Their animals lived on the grass they found beneath the snow. Another says he can take loaded ox teams into the hills from Sioux City in thirty days. Members left in the hills are in good health and spirits. Witcher returned for reinforcements. He says there is no evidence of other parties being in the hills. Gordon, who came with him part of the way was delayed by a horse giving out. Nothing was heard or seen of the two disastrous army expeditions sent out to intecept them.

CHURCH DISASTER.

Fall of a Building During Service —Terrible Panic Among the Worshippers—Several Persons Wounded.

NEW YORK, February 26.—During the progress of the service in St. Andrew's Church last night, the walls of Shaw's building adjoining gave way, when many of the bricks came crashing through the roof of the church causing the wildest confusion among the worshippers. Miraculous as it may appear, there were no fatalities, and only a few were wounded.

While the firemen were taking down, early this morning, the dangerous walls of Shaw's burned building which did the damage last night, the Coroner interposed and prevented further removal until his jury should inspect the premises. At the time, the walls on the east side were tottering over towards Sweeney's Hotel, and about seven o'clock this morning a portion of the rear wall fell over and carried away part of the sky-light over the washroom of the hotel. As the firemen were picking off the west side wall with a view of removing it from doing further damage, a considerable portion of it fell over on the church and caused about half a dozen within the building to beat a hasty retreat.

When the dying and wounded had been removed from the church on Thursday night, the firemen turned their attention to other walls of Shaw's burned building which threatened to topple and begun to take them down but soon desisted under the orders of the Coroner, who said they should not be demolished until the jury summoned for the inquest had reviewed them; this morning, a portion of the dangerous wall tumbled down smashing the roof of the wash house of Sweeney's hotel and crashing again through the roof of the church. The sacistry is piled high with a collection of umberallas, overcoats, shawls, prayer books and other articles which were abandoned by their owners in their terror. A few coins and medals were also picked up, though no claims for any of these valuables have yet been made. Of the wounded, Patrick Lovelle is said to be the only person in immediate danger of death.

ARREST OF THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING.

James M. Shaw, owner of the burned building, has been arrested and held to bail by the Coroner. The condition of the walls of the burned building had given the pastor of St. Andrew's Church some anxiety, but he was assured, the sexton says, that the forms required by law had been complied with by the architect before he had attempted to undertake to rebuild them. On the other hand, it is said, an engineer of the fire department warned Father Curran that the walls of the burned building were unsafe and that no one should be allowed in the gallery endangered by their fall. A Deputy Superintendent of the Building Department says no communication of any kind in relation to the condition of the walls was received from the Fire Department, and adds neither he nor any other person in the

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The jury were out in the case of John and Teddy Finn, charged by Bridget Lavell with felonious assault and battery.

Patrick Stacks is on trial on a charge of assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The argument list still holds this Court.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

James Benny, Jr., vs. Charles C. Baisley, an action to recover money alleged to be due on a partnership contract. Jury out.

Eliza Caveney and Peter Caveney vs. Ellen and Edward Coyle. An action to recover damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. Jury out.

Wilson vs. McGinnis. An action on a note. On trial.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

James Tyson, bankrupt, Crawford county. An order was made for the sale of certain promissory notes, book accounts and other judgments.

W. D. Dodge, bankrupt, Erie. Order for the discharge of the bankrupt made.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville. Order made for the sale of certain book accounts, &c.

Lyman Stewart et al., partners as the Titusville Savings Bank. The names of Wm. T. Neill et al. were stricken out, and the remaining debtors adjudged bankrupt.

Samuel Elias, Williamsport, bankrupt. Petition of landlord to sell goods of bankrupt, for rent, referred to Register Smith.

Waring Bros. and Waring Bros. & Co., debtors. Application made for an injunction, and the hearing of the argument of the same fixed for the 26th inst., and in the meantime restraining W. J. Kountz, Trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, and Brown & Lambie, from performing the act sought to be enjoined, and especially from taking judgment against said debtor, or either of them, in any suit or suits in the Common Pleas Court, until the further order of this Court. A similar order was made in the case of Henry Holdship.

L. P. Chester vs. steamtug Veteran No. 2. The Commissioner appointed to distribute the fund, in Court, filed his report, which was confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

The case of T. A. Briggs, executor of Thomas W. Briggs deceased, late owner of the Charles McDonald, against James A. Stewart, on motion of Mr. Stoner, by order of Court a motion was issued to respondent. In the same case a motion was made by Mr. Gamble, for respondents, to dismiss the libel for want of jurisdiction. A rule was granted to show cause why the same should not be granted.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Patrick Stack was convicted of a charge of assault on Emanuel De Roy, and acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Abram De Roy.

W. D. Crague, charged with assault and and battery on Walter H. Guthrie, plead nolo contendere.

Michael Mack was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of assault and battery on Catharine Finley.

Frank H. B. Busch was acquitted of a charge of false pretense. Henry Bost, prosecutor.

Wm. Riley was convicted of assault and battery on Patrick Mulholland.

The jury were out in the case of Bernard Speh, charged with illegal liquor selling.

The jury were also out in the case of John Viehman, charged by Jacob Dressel with malicious mischief.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Barbara Litschue, indicted for larceny on the oath of W. E. Scott.

Geo. Gillespie, charged by John S. Patterson with embezzlement, was acquitted. It was alleged that the defendant as constable in the Seventh ward, collected for the prosecutor on a landlord's warrant, from Mrs. Donahue, the sum of about thirty-seven dollars of rents, which he appropriated to his own use.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Shaw et al. vs. Dallas was continued.

In the case of Renouf's administrator vs. Thomas Renouf, an action on a book account, the jury found for defendant.

The case of Robert McChesney vs. Jas. K. Lanahan, William Lewis and George W. Karns is on trial. This is an action of trespass, the plaintiff having been dispossessed of certain property on Penn street.

In the case of Samuel Moore, by his next friend, Charles Murphy, vs. George W. Smith, plaintiff took a non suit. This was an action to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution. The defendant had him indicted for the larceny of whisky, and prosecuted him to trial, when he was acquitted. Plaintiff claims the prosecution was unwarranted and malicious.

The jury in the case of James Benny, Jr. vs. Charles C. Baisley, were still out after a session of twenty-four hours.

The case of Farhey McAfee vs. William Scott, an action for $10,000 damages for a breach of promise to marry, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Uncle Giant, A. Fulton's Sons & Co., and J. S. Adams allowed to intervene.

In the case of the United States vs. Fruit Distilling Co., owned and claimed by John South, on motion of the U. S. Attorney, and in default of an answer, and after the usual proclamation made, it was ordered, that the property in said libel mentioned, be, condemned as forfeited to the United States,

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the steam tug Tom Reese. On motion J. W. Grubbs, agent, allowed to intervene.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, vs. steam tug Traveller, On libel presented, and on motion process of attachment ordered to issue, and made returnable on the 16th inst.

In the case of the United States vs. Captain David R. P. Neel, on motion of attorney for defendant, the time for filing affidavit of defence extended to the 15th inst.

Long & Pennock, bankrupts, Butler county. The creditors having chosen A. P. Nichol, Esq., of Millerstown, as assignee, the same was approved.

U. S. Attorney Reed brought suit for debt on paymaster's bond (penalty $20,000) against J. W. Johnson, principal, and Joseph Cunningham, John Simpson, John Ferguson, D. H. Wallace, William Watson and William Brown sureties. The U. S. Attorney also brought suit for the recovery of penalties contained in section 3,584 of the Revised Code against Hoffman & Co., of Butler, Pa.

In the case of W. E. Schmertz & Co., vs. King Bros., of New Castle, Pa., bankrupts, the usual order to show cause was made, returnable on the 12th inst.

A number of aliens were admitted to citizenship.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

George Hutchinson is on trial charged with delivering coal and pocketing money therefor, belonging to his employer, a Federal street (Allegheny) coal dealer.

Alex. Tomlinson, charged with selling liquor without license, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs, he having quit the business.

Wm. Buckly, charged with embezzlement, was convicted and sentenced sixty days to the Workhouse.

Patrick Connelly, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted and sentenced to six months in the Workhouse.

John Viehman, charged with malicious mischief by Jacob Dressel, was acquitted and the costs divided.

Bernard Speh, charged on two indictments, by W. B. Ross, with selling liquor without license, was found guilty on one and acquitted on the other.

James Russell, who plead guilty of larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Samuel Paisley, indicted for fornication and bastardy on oath of Kate Caterskey. Verdict guilty.

Baldy Huntly, indicted for rape on oath of Martin Schaum. The defendant was charged with forcibly committing the crime on a daughter of the prosecutor, aged fourteen years. Verdict not guilty of rape, but guilty of fornication.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Wich vs. George Gareis, an action to recover damages for an alleged slander. Verdict for plaintiff for $230.

Kinder Blair vs. Wm. Gibson, action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $232 25.

Kinder Blair vs. James Logan, as indorser on same note. Verdict for plaintiff for a similar sum.

In the case of James Benney vs. Chas. Balsley, reported yesterday, the jury found for defendant.

The jury will be charged on the breach of promise case of McAfee vs. Scott this morning. The case is noted elsewhere.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. C. Genkinger. On motion of District Attorney Reed, in default of appearance and answer, judgment ordered to be entered against defendant and in favor of the United States for eleven thousand one hundred dollars, amount of penalty and tax.

United States vs. stock of tobacco and cigars owned by Wm. Knecht. Process of attachment and monition ordered returnable the first Monday of April.

James A. Stewart vs. steam tug Charlie McDonald. On motion leave granted Wm. Oaks to intervene.

The case of the Titusville Savings Bank was referred to Register Rodgers.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county, applied for discharge. Order made for final examination before Register Woodruff.

Joseph H. Chambers, bankrupt, Wyoming county, was discharged from all his debts except those exempted under the act.

THE COLORED PUDDLERS.

A SQUAD OF THEM ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

(From The Daily Post of Thursdad.)

Yesterday morning a squad of nine of the colored puddlers arrived in this city from Richmond, Va., to take charge of the boiling furnaces of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. They were met at the Connellsville depot by officers of the company, and were immediately escorted out to the company's works, which are located in Frankstown, Twenty-third ward. The announcement that the dusky boilers would arrive yesterday morning, drew large crowds of puddlers about the works and also at the depot, some hours before their arrival. Sheriff Hare, Deputy Boyce and a squad of police were at the works to protect the negroes in case of any disturbance. The services of the officers, however, were not needed, as there was no disposition on the part of the white puddlers to interfere with them. A committee of the strikers are said to have met their colored brethren at the depot, and representing the present situation of the lock-out, offered them funds to pay their expenses back home, which were refused. The remainder of the dusky boilers will arrive this morning, having missed the connections yesterday.

THE "Seed Annual" of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., is advertised in our columns. This house ranks second to none in their trade, and our readers can rely on the seeds they procure from their house. Write to them and get the "Annual" free.

OHIO NEWS.

Two tramps were found frozen stiff and stark in a shock of corn fodder in a field near Lancaster one day last week.

SAYS the New Lexington Tribune: Mr. Richard Lane, a resident of Ferrara, this county, is eighty-eight years old and is cutting a new set of teeth.

A MAN named Fleck was struck by a falling tree in Salem township, Wyandot county, one day recently, receiving injuries which caused his death a day or two afterwards.

THE main line of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad is 147,66 miles in length; sidings, 14,70 miles; capital stock, $1,726,315,14; funded and other debt, $3,058,708,67.

THE Licking County Agricultural Society has resolved to erect a new building on their grounds, in the form of an amphitheatre, capable of seating twenty-five hundred persons. It will cost $1750.

A LANCASTER exchange of last week chronicles twelve "ice accidents," by which citizens of that place were injured during the past week, nearly all of whom had either fingers, legs, arms or ribs broken, and in two instances the thigh bones were fractured.

A NEGRO named Isaac Reamy living at Cadiz, was poisoned one day last week by eating from a can of oysters which he found in his stable. He thought some thief had secreted the oysters there through fear of detection. The can was uninjured, but arsenic had been injected among the oysters through a hole that had been soedered up again.

THE mutilated body of a woman was found lying in a grave at the cemetery at Orrville one day last week. The corpse which originally occupied the grave had been removed in December last. The body found was horribly mutilated and the citizens of the vicinity are persuaded that a murder has been committed. The Coroner's jury are investigating the matter.

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	119
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119¾
Ten-Forties	113¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114
Currency Sixes	118¾
New Five Per Cents	114

STOCKS.

Western Union	75
Adams Express	102
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	85½
American Express	53
United States Express	58
Pacific Mail	39
New York Central	104½
Erie	26½
Harlem	128
Michigan Central	70¾
Michigan Southern	83¾
Union Pacific	100
Illinois Central	91
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¼
Northwestern	64
Northwestern preferred	86
Rock Island	103½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	62
Toledo and Wabash	11¾
Fort Wayne	98½
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾
C. C. and I. C.	6

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119½
Five-Twenties, 1862	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	119¾
New Fives	114¾
Ten-Forties	114
Currency Sixes	118¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	4½
Missouri	97
Tennessee, old	65
Tennessee, new	45
Virginia, new	32
Virginia, old	32
North Carolina, old	25
North Carolina, new	12

STOCKS.

Canton	60
Western Union Telegraph	74½
Quick Silver	31½
Adams Express	104½
Fargo	75¾
American Express	53
United States Express	58
Pacific Mail	39½
New York Central	104¾
Erie	26¾
Erie preferred	42¾
Harlem	128½
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	70
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98½
Northwestern common	64¾
Northwestern preferred	86¼
Rock Island	103¾
New Jersey Central	100
St. Paul	34½
St. Paul preferred	62¾
Toledo and Wabash	11¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	15
Fort Wayne	98½
Terre Haute	6
Terre Haute preferred	25
Chicago and Alton	92
Chicago and Alton preferred	105
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93½
Burlington and Quincy	103¾
Lake Shore	73¾
Panama	95
Illinois Central	100
Union Pacific	43¾
Central Pacific	97
Dalon	25¾
Delaware & Lackawana	111¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 4, 1875.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important in regard to values or demand. The weather was unfavorable for outdoor trade. As soon as the ice runs out business will revive. The coal run was a small one and we have never seen less inclination to ship; the prices ruling in the lower markets are no inducement to be in any hurry about shipping, at least when there is any risk as in the present instance. Flour—We have to report a dull market; prices are unsettled; the stock on hand is considered sufficent to meet all the wants of the trade. Brooms—The market was very firm with a good demand; the advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; holders are feeling good under the situation. Broom Corn is also very firm and a good deal fancied. Butter—The demand for choice roll has been well maintained notwithstanding the large receipts that have been arriving for some days past; the inquiry was confined to choice descriptions. Bacon—We can report a firm market and a good local demand; prices are without change; the stock in first hands is considered ample.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls....	700	Apples, bbls...	24
Wheat, sks....	568	Rye, sks.....	170
Butter, pks....	29	Bacon, pcs....	2,222
Potatoes, bush.	1,680	Hay, bales....	195

The following are the wholesal prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The firmness we have before noted continues very firm with an improved demand and an upward tendency in prices; we quote extra choice lots at $3@3 50 per bbl, choice $2 50@2 75, common to medium $1 75@2 25 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Remains in fair supply; prices are easy; sales were made at various prices, ranging from 45, 50@55c per gallon.

ASHES—Dealers report a slightly improved demand; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

ALES—The demand was fair and sales continue regular, the card rates being maintained which are as follows: India ale $11 per bbl; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale in ample supply; prices are unchanged.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We have nothing new to note; dealers report a fair business being transacted; the rates are: for the former $2 12@2 25; for the latter $1 04@1 06 per gallon.

BEANS—As we have before noted the demand was a light one; sales were confined to limited parcels; we quote white navy at $1 90@2 per bushel; medium $1 75@1 85; fair to good $1 50@70 per bushel.

BUTTER—Liberal receipts for some time past was the rule, not the exception; prices are less firm although no change has yet been made; we quote; choice 26@28c; fancy 30c; medium 20@24c per lb.

BEESWAX—Steady but not very active; sales were made at various prices from 28@33c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season to a certain extent is over; we hear of an occasional sale at 3c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Dealers report a steady trade demand; the card rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We can report a very firm market; the late advance has been fully maintained; we quote No 1 hurl at 11@12c per lb; extra do 12½@13c; good 10@11c; good to choice stalk braid 10@11½c; inferior brush 8½@9½, and cracked 5@8½c per lb.

BAGGING—Penn Mill in good supply; we quote regular sales two bushels 35c; two half do 40c; three do 48c each.

COAL AND COKE—We have to report a continued dull market; prices are unchanged; we quote anthracite $7 per ton; delivered coke $2 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The market is quiet; prices have undergone no change; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $10, 12, 13@14 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market was a firm one; the receipts have been very light; the rates are: Ohio goshen at 16@16½c; New York do 17@17½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The market was dull and prices nominal; peaches 3 lb cans $3 40@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 75@1 90; corn $2 50@2 60

EGGS—Are firm; fresh ones at 34@35c per dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—We note sales at 8@9 per lb.

FLOUR—The market was dull; prices are unsettled; we quote in a jobbing way: white wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; oat meal $7 75@8 00 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was not an active one by any means; buyers were taking hold sparingly. The following are the rates for the various kinds.

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8@9¾c; cut loaf 11¾c; crushed 11¾c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangood, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 72c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 10@11c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C.C.C. $1 75; X Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The market during the week was moderately active; taken as a whole a fair business was transacted; the rates with sales were: Wheat—Choice Kentucky white $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Illinois do $1 22@1 23; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 14@1 17. Corn was in moderate demand with an average supply in the market; we quote shelled 75@76c per bushel for prime yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 71@72c for low mixed; ear steady at 75@76c for prime yellow; 72@74c for mixed. Oats are in liberal supply; market well stocked; prime white 65@66c; mixed 63@64c per bushel; Barley and rye—The demand was limited and prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them.

HAY—We have nothing new to note; we quote baled at $18, 20@22 per ton.

HOMINY—The market was quiet; we hear of sales in a moderate way at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply; we can report sales at $3@4 per barrel.

POTATOES—Dealers report a quiet trade demand together with moderate receipts; we quote prime peachblows at 90c@$1 per bushel.

POULTRY—The offerings for some time have been light; we quote: dressed chickens at 13@14c per lb; turkeys 16@18c per lb.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers report a fair trade demand. The present rates are: Hams 13@13¼c; shoulders 8¾@9¼c; rib sides 11¾c; clear do 12c; breakfast bacon 13¼c; dried beef 14c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; mess pork $20 00 per barrel; pigs feet—half bbls $4; kegs do $2; ham sausage 10c. Lard is held firmly; tierces 14¾c; do half bbls 15¼c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 6 lb do 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained $1 10@1 15 per gallon.

SEEDS—The market was a quiet one; prices are without change; we quote: clover $6 50@7; timothy $2 90@3 25 per bushel.

TALLOW—Sales of city at 8½@9c; country 7½@7¾c.

SALT—Market quiet; sales by the car load $1 60@1 63; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

RAGS—Are quiet at 2¾@3c per lb.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is quiet. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 30@1 35; country at $1 20@1 25; half barrels $1 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, March 4, 1875.

REMARKS—The petroleum trade was marked by another sharp advance in refined, in sympathy with the eastern market which has made fully an advance of 1c per gallon since the opening of the week. Refined is now quoted in New York at 15¾@15¾c and 15¼c at Philadelphia which are the highest figures quoted since the early part of May, 1874. Crude was quiet and the quotations show a slight falling off from previous prices.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 72½@1 73¾; Union do $1 67½; immediate shipment $1 87½@1 90; the market is weak but prices have not declined materially; the sales were limited, being 10,000 bbls only in the river district and 2,700 bbls at other points.

REFINED.

The market is very strong with a sharp advance noted in the East, bringing prices here to the highest point for ten months past; we quote at 12¼@12¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 15⅝@15¾c with sales of 7,500 bbls reported at quotations.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 15¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market continues dull and unchanged at $1 20 for city and $1 05@1 10 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—The Courier says: The market has been very quiet and steady. For United at wells the market opened at $1 78¾ and at the close there was a decline of 2½c and closed firm at $1 75@1 76¼ asked.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

300 bbls spot	1 87½
500 bbls spot	1 91¼

OIL CITY.

900 bbls spot	1 87½
1,000 bbls spot	1 90

RIVER DISTRICTS.

3,500 bbls United at wells	1 75
1,000 bbls " " "	1 76¼
1,000 bbls " " "	1 78¾
1,500 bbls Union at wells	1 72½
2,000 bbls immediate shipment	1 87½
1,000 bbls " "	1 92½

NEW YORK, March 3.—Closing of the 2d: Petroleum—The market opsned very strong at a further advance with refined quoted at 15¾c, but later ruled a trifle easier. Crude in bulk quoted at 7¾@8c. Refined closed at 15¾@15¾c; sales of 2,500 bbls refined, early delivery, at 15¾c and 5,000 bbls deliverable by March 25th at 15¾c; cases 20½@22c for shipment; naphtha held at 10¼c. For Philadelphia delivery prices are again higher and firmer; the sales are 5,000 bbls refined. March delivery, at 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Market firmer; S. W 15@15¼c; crude 7¼c; cases 19c; no sales futures not quoted.

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—Market quiet and nominally quoted at $1 87½@1 90. No transaction yet.

OIL CITY, March 3.—Market firm $1 95.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 3.—Market strong but not much doing; held at $1 85@1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, March 3.—Market quiet but firm at $1 85@1 87½.

TIDIOUTE, March 3.—Market firm with $1 60 bid at wells.

PARKERS, March 3.—Market weaker; United 1 72½ bid; sales at $1 73¾; Union $1 67½; shipment $1 87½@1 90.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

CATTLE.

Trade in live stock continues very dull and dealers are very wide apart in their views whilst neither party seems inclined to give way; hence the dullness of the market can easily be accounted for. The decline as compared with last week was from 20 to 25 per cent.; drovers as a general thing were losing money; of course this condition of affairs can't last long; as usual the principal demand was for choice descriptions; the number of Eastern buyers on hand were not large. The question of freights is again being talked of and it is currently reported that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are offering such inducements that will injure the Pennsylvania Road unless they make a change in the present programme.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 to 1,600 lbs fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,400 lbs fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Choice 1,300 lbs fine and smooth	6 25@6 37
Choice 1,200 lbs fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Choice 1,100 lbs fine and smooth	5 12½@5 37½
Good 1,000 lbs	4 50@4 75
Bulls	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

The hog market is about on a par with the cattle market. Last week we quoted the best hogs at $8 25@8 40. Since our report went out they have been tumbling down every day until prices now are fully 50c per 100 lbs lower than they were then. The high prices that they were ruling here week before last stimulated shipments and the arrivals have been quite heavy. However there were but few good hogs coming in except those shipped from Chicago, the most of the run being light, thin stuff that was really not fit to put on the market. At present the pens are full of this latter kind and it is hard work to get a bid for them. Of the best Philadelph a hogs the supply is light and we do not look for them to go lower than our quotations thi week which are as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 60@7 85
Heavy Yorkers	6 50@6 60
Light Yorkers	6 00@6 25

SHEEP.

There was a heavy run of sheep and prices are fully 25c less than last week. The market was dull and buyers very indifferent.

We quote as follows.

PRICES.

Extra 100 to 110 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good 90 to 95 lbs	5 75@6 00
Fair 80 to 85 lbs	5 00@5 50
Common 70 to 75 lbs	4 50@4 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale show a falling off as compared with last week. The very unfavorable conditions of the weather had no doubt something to do with the number on sale. Still the supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; the number received from Chicago reached 29 cars; the balance were principally from the adjoining counties; the market taken as a whole was moderately active; butchers did not hold back; most of them made their purchases and retired; prices have undergone scarcely any change as compared with last week.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra butchers' stock	$7 00@7 50
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Fair	5 00@5 50
Common	4 00@4 50
Bulls	3 50@5 00

SHEEP.

The offerings were the smallest we have noted for some weeks. The quality were mixed and for good fat sheep there was a fair demand and last week's figures were fully maintained. The general impression is that prices have touched bottom and that an advance will soon be in order.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50@7 00
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common	4 50@5 00
Inferior, per head	1 50@2 00

One bunch of very choice ones sold at $7 50 per cwt.

HOGS.

The supply on the market was a small one and held principally by the regular dealers. The demand was active and prices were about the same as ruled last week. The rates were in a retail way at 7¼@7¾c per lb gross as to quality and condition.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply considering the disagreeable condition of the weather, and they were about all sold; good milkers continue to bring very full rates, as there are but few of this kind offering. Quotable at $65@75 for prime to extra; $45@55 for fair to good, and $25@35 for common.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; selling at 6@7c per lb for fair to prime.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 3.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93@93⅛; account, 93⅛@93¼; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s 103; New York Central 92; Erie 24¼; preferred 40.

Refined petroleum 11¼@11¾d.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 65 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—5 20s, '62, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton market firm; middling upland 7⅜@8; Orleans 8@8¼; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales speculation and export and 9,600 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon—s. c. m. 47s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Refined petroleum 31½d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton higher at 16¼c; net receipts 2,188 bales; gross 8,818 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 48,800 bales; March 16 13-32@16 7-16c; April 16 23 32@16¾c; May 17 3-32c; June 17 13 32c; July 17 21-32c; August 17¾@17 25 32c; September 17 1-16c; October 16 11-16@16¾c. Flour a shade firmer; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 25@4 85; common to good $4 80@5 15; good to choice $5 20@5 60; white wheat, extra, $5 35@6; extra Ohio $4 75@6 50; St. Louis $4 85@8. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—more doing; receipts 36,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 16@1 19; No 3 do $1 06@1 09; No 2 Chicago $1 10@1 13; No 2 Milwaukee $1 12½@1 15; Iowa and Minnesota $1 06@1 18. Rye dull at 84@95c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn closed steady; receipts 28,000 bushels; mixed western 83@84c; yellow 83¾@84c. Oats dull; mixed western 67@69c; white 68@71c. Hay and hops dull. Coffee steady at 17½@18¼c. Sugar irregular at 7⅝@7¾c. Rice dull. Molasses dull. Petroleum easier; refined 15½@15¾c; crude 7¾@7⅝c. Rosin heavy but lower at $2 00@2 05. Turpentine heavy at 35½c. Eggs unsettled at 36@49c. Leather steady at 26½@30c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 62@65c; pulled 30@50c. Pork dull at $19 25@19 40. Dressed hogs dull at 8¾@8¾c. Beef quiet; cut meats quiet; middles steady; long clear 10 5-16@10¾c; short clear 11c. Lard lower; prime steam 13 9-16c. Butter heavy; western 15@23c. Cheese unchanged. Clover-seed steady; 10½@10¾c. Whisky decidedly firmer at $1 09@1 10.

Dry Goods.

Business was dull in all departments owing to the stormy weather. Cotton goods were firm and Utica wide sheetings advanced 2½c. Brown sheetings closely sold up. Print cloths were firm. Prints were quiet but strong with an upward tendency. Ginghams in good demand and short supply. Dress goods quiet. Woolen and foreign goods dull.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Wool market remains quiet and there is no change since last week. Sales show no material alteration in prices. There is rather more desire to sell on the part of holders, and fine wools could only be sold at concessions. Extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania are quoted at 53@55c; Michigan and western fleeces 49@52½c and medium fleeces at 55 and 57c for Ohio and Pennsylvania; 52½@55c for good lots of Western and Michigan. There is a scarcity of combing and delaine fleeces, and this grade would meet with ready sale at full prices. Good lots of superfine and extra pulled are in demand. Sales were made at 50@55c as to quality. Inferior grades are very little enquired for.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Wool was quiet but firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above held at 55@56c; X 54@55c; medium 56@57½c; coarse 50@52½c; New York, Michigan and Indiana western fine 49@52c; medium 55@56c; coarse 50@51c; combing washed 65@67½c; do unwashed 45@50c; fine unwashed 35@37c; coarse and medium do 40@43c; tub washed 55@60c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No. 1 and superior pulled 45@48c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring 90c; No 2 87¼@87½c spot; 87½c seller March; 88¾c seller April; 92¾c seller May; No. 3 83@83½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 64@64¼c spot or seller March; 65c bid seller April; 71¼c bid seller May; rejected 63½c. Oats and rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1 06@1 06¼ spot; $1 02 seller April. Seeds dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs nominal; no market. Pork dull and unsettled at $18 05@18 10 spot or seller March; $18 30@18 32½ seller April; $18 67½ seller May. Lard dull and lower; $13 15@13 20 spot; $13 37½@13 40 seller April; $13 57½ seller May. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6½c; short rib middles 9½@9¾c; short clear do 9¾c, all loose sp